The Weekly Post.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1874. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1 50.

TO YOURSELF.

I love you. Let Fate do her worst! I stand
Here in full daylight, with uplifted hand,
And vow by my sweet mother, by the face
God took ere sin had dimmed its baby-grace,
By ev'ry hope to which the hours give breath,
That I am yours alone—in life or death.

Time's mercy lets my face seem somewhat fair,
And girlhood's sunshine lingers on my hair;
But, years ago, my heart's bright youth and trust
Turned, like its idols, into worthless dust;
Since then I've watched the hopeless years drift by
Without one thought—without one passing sigh—

For love or friendship. All too well I know
That present joy but breeds some future woe,
Yet, when your hand clasped mine, in that same hour
My slumb'ring heart aroused itself in power;
Awoke to learn that life could never more
Wear the same icy calmness as before.

Suns come and go; moons wax and wane; but yet
The glory of one day can never set.
Whate'er the future hold, it cannot be
Forgetfulness shall come to you, or me.
The heav'ns shall pass away. The stars shall fall.
But I shall love you—love you through it all.

MIRIAM KIRTLAND.

MY NEIGHBOR.

[From the Aldine.]

Some wise man—I forget who—has called a boarding-house a little world, made up, like the great world, of odds and ends, where you may find a genius at your right hand and a fool at your left. My left-hand neighbor, in the case I am recalling, was not a fool, but a Frenchman; and my right—well, my right-hand neighbor was something more perplexing, more interesting than a genius, for it was—a woman.

I am an engineer by profession, and had been sent to L——, to superintend the laying of a new line of rail. It was my first dinner in Mrs. Apthwaite's boarding-house, and I looked with a stranger's curiosity down the long table at the double row of faces, no one of which I had seen before that day. One seat only, just at my right, was vacant, but the knife and fork laid about the napkin indicated that its owner was expected to take possession.

"Miss Knowles is late again, to-day," remarked a young man opposite. "Those tiresome little animals keep her out of all conscience."

My mental wonder as to whether the lady could be connected with the menagerie was answered by Mr. Deblay, the Frenchman at my left.

"My faith! he exclaimed, "I astonish myself that a lady such as cette belle Mademoiselle Noailles is not before this restricted to one scholar,—life-long, bien entendu!" he added, diverting his soup-spoon from its legitimate use to kiss it with a flourish.

"Why don't you try her with the proposal, Deblay? She seems to smile more on you, "said, with a just perceptible sneer, a man next to the first speaker.

"Oh, mon Dieu!" cried Deblay, "she smiles, yes; but a smile as bright and cold as sunshine and an iceberg. Ah, it is a bad counsel you make your friends, M. Vebstere!"

"That's because he likes to see 'em in the same fix as himself, eh, Webster?" slyly said the young man who had spoken about "little animals."

The remark evidently contained a meaning unwelcome to Mr. Webster. His black eyebrows came closer together, and his heavy mustache gave an impatient jerk, as he said, hastily, "Much obliged, I'm sure, but I'm not over anxious for smiles from nobody knows who——"

"Gentlemen, gentlemen, I call you to order," said a stout man further down, who had pushed aside his soup-plate, and was busy mixing a dish of salad. "'Of the dead and the absent'—you know the old proverb."

Just then the door opened, and a woman entered. I own my curiosity was roused by the preceding conversation, and I followed her with my eyes as she walked nearly the length of the long table to the vacant seat; but, owing to the light I could distinguish hardly anything more than her movements, and the outlines of her figure were unusually graceful. As she reached my side I rose and drew back her chair, for which little attention she thanked me with that same cold smile—as I could now perceive—of which the young Frenchman had spoken, and his smile seemed to me less fanciful than at first.

It is my theory that a first-rate engineer must have something of the artist in him. Now, I may say, without undue vanity, that I was a first-rate engineer, and I suppose it was this artistic something which was so strongly impressed by the sort of harmony in the voice, gesture, and whole presence of the woman beside me. My curiosity had changed at once into interest; I cast about in my mind how to make her more aware of my existence than she had as yet the air of being.

"There does not appear to be any master of the ceremony here." I began, "so we must introduce ourselves,—since we are to be neighbors. Permit me to present myself as George Denvers, an engineer and very much at your service professionally or otherwise," I blundered on, not very well knowing what I was saying, for she had turned her eyes full on me, and they made me lose my head a little. "And you?"

"Miss Knowles, a drawing-teacher," she answered, not exactly shortly, but briefly. But I would not take the hint. I wanted to make her look at me again. I took up the glass of water before me.

"This is rather a cold element for pledge offering, Miss Knowles," I said, "but at least it is a poor one. Suppose we drink to neighborhood and friendship."

I had succeeded. She did look at me again, her eyes resting on my face with an indescribable expression.

"You are a bold man, Mr. Denvers," she said finally, "to offer that pledge to an utter stranger. Why, I might be—anything! a thief or a murderer for what you know!"

"Oh pray allow me more skill in physiognomy," said I, thinking the while how oddly her words chimed in with those of Webster a minute ago.

"You believe in physiognomy? So do I," she said quickly; then, as if repenting of even that slight impulsiveness, she resumed in the old tone, "still suppose after all I were to turn out a desperate character—what would you say then?"

"I should say, with one of our New York Judges, that there must have been "attenuating circumstances,'" I replied, laughing.

She smiled and reached out her hand to her glass: "Very well, 'to neighborhood and friendship' then, since you choose to run the risk."

This little dialogue had been carried on thus far under cover of a rather noisy discussion opposite; but here some one spoke to Miss Knowles, and I was obliged to content myself with observing her. I did not find it a tiresome occupation. She was a very handsome woman,—for, though unmarried and evidently young, no one would have thought of calling Miss Knowles a girl,—and there was much more than beauty in her face; there was a meaning in every line, a meaning which suggested that hers had been no ordinary or easy life. But, though a set face, it was not a hard one, and attracted in spite of itself.

"Miss Knowles, I think it is unkind!" said the person who had interrupted us, one of the prettiest little school-girls I ever saw, leaning forward from our side of the table. "You haven't spoken a word to me yet. I do believe you've forgotten that we're engaged."

"By Jove! Miss Knowles is to be envied!" It was Webster who said this, and the marked way in which he said it made the speech a rude one. Deblay perhaps thought so, for he said instantly:

"Oh, mon Dieu! yes, Mees Noailles and Mees Morrell are to be envied and blamed alike, both the two! It is cruel of your sex to monopolize itself against us miserables, you hear, Mademoiselle Morrell?"

If one had fancied Miss Knowles' face hard he would have changed his mind in watching the smile with which she answered the laughing young girl, a smile out of which the ice had melted and left pure sunlight.

"No, I've not forgotten, Rosa," she said; "but you know of old I never kiss and tell."

It was a peculiarity of this woman's—as I had occasion later repeatedly to observe—that, whatever she said or did, she could not help being remarkable, so much her personality made itself felt in everything. She made that quotation from the common little song just as anybody might have done, carelessly, and manifestly without a thought of effect, yet I do not believe there was a man at the table who heard it from her lips unmoved. Even Webster lifted his eyes to her with a kind of sullen admiration, a tribute which he was as unwilling to give as she to receive, but which was forced from him against his will.

My pledge of friendship, I am constrained to admit, did not advance me as I could have wished with Miss Knowles. A certain degree of progress she allowed me to make, but never one step beyond. Oddly enough, it was a kind of disagreement which served me most, and which came about in this way. One evening I had been reading to her, and had just closed the book as twilight came on, when my attention was attracted by a newly-married pair in the balcony opposite, who, regardless of the double row of houses, were indulging in some of those demonstrations peculiar to the honeymoon. It would only have amused me, as usual, but for the effect it had on Miss Knowles. I shall never forget her look nor her tone—he mixture of pity, contempt, and something that was almost like envy, as she said under her breath—"She thinks it will last!—poor little fool!" Involuntarily a quotation from the volume we had been reading together came to my lips: "I, too, have been in Arcadia." I should hardly have known that I had spoken aloud, but for the way in which she turned on me.

"What suggested that to you?" she said imperiously. "Tell me, I insist!"

"The expression of your face just now," I answered, smiling. "There was a whole romance in it."

"Indeed!" she rejoined, with a deliberate emphasis, contrasting with her former abruptness, "that must be an agreeable pastime, trying to surprise faces off their guard! Perhaps you are going to favor me with other revelations gained in the same way?"

Aside from the sudden, most unwelcome conviction that I had indeed chanced on some jarring chord in the past, I was so taken aback by her cold and cutting manner of speaking as to be literally without words to reply. I could only look at her, but she understood my look, I suppose, for the next moment she said, in a very different tone: "I beg your pardon, sincerely, Mr. Denvers; you have a right to your thoughts, and it was I who forced you to explain them. Only"—and she gave a forced smile—"take my advice, don't waste your time in studying my face; the romances you might read there would not be good for much in any sense. And now, forgive me!" And she reached out her hand to me. I took it and held it a moment while our eyes met. What she read in mine I don't know, but, whatever it was it did not appear to please her, for she drew her hand away quickly with a slight frown. Still, as I said, after this, though she did not admit me to any more real intimacy, her manner was less formal and more friendly.

Meantime, while I was, as I hoped, making progress in her good graces, events were working to bring to the surface the latent feud between her and Mr. Webster. That amiable gentleman had taken to devoting himself somewhat demonstratively to Miss Rosa Morrell, to the manifest discomfiture of M. Eugene Deblay, but not of Miss Rosa herself, who, like most school-girls, was an arrant little flirt, and had not the slightest objection to any number of strings to her bow. So she did not check Webster's rather pronounced felicitations on the occasion of her 16th birthday, but replied with a look at once shy and saucy and quite enough to turn any head not turned already, as she went off laughing to school. Miss Knowles looked after her with a kind of wistful tenderness.

"Sixteen to-day!" said she. "What must it seem like to be 16, I wonder!"

"One would think, to hear you, there were a hundred years between you!" said I, laughing.

"I am 22," she said, gravely.

"Only six years, then."

"Only six years," she echoed—"only six ages! That child is just beginning life, and I—!"

"And you—?" I repeated, as she paused, lost in thought, apparently.

"I—must be going to my scholars," she replied, with a quick look, half-suspicious, half-mischievous at me, as she started up.

"Tiresome little animals, as Mr. Thorne rightly called them," said I, rising too. As we entered the hall, the street-door was just closing on Webster.

"Will that be a match do you think?" I asked, the sight of him reminding me of the subject.

"Good heavens!" exclaimed Miss Knowles, stopping short and gazing anxiously in my face—"Rosa—Miss Morrell and Mr. Webster do you mean? Do you see any real reason for asking such a question?"

"Only human nature in general, and—if you will excuse my saying so of your little friend—Miss Morrell's nature in particular. I don't think, if I were in Webster's place, I should despair."

"Rosa is thoughtless, but I cannot believe—" She did not finish her sentence, but, with knit brows, walked off, declining, as she invariably did, my company on the way.

That same evening, as I was smoking at my window, I heard Miss Knowles' voice from the next room,—Miss Morrell's. She had apparently just approached the window, which must have been open, for I heard every word distinctly.

"No, Rosa, I certainly do not like him. I distrust his face, it is cruel and cowardly. If the choice were really between the two, I should say a thousand times sooner Mr. Deblay than Mr. Webster, for at least—"

But when it came to names, I thought it time to make some sign of existence. I gave a slight cough; the window was instantly closed, and I heard no more.

It appeared, however, that I had not been the only uninvited listener, to this fragmentary scene. The next minute Webster came out of the farthest corner of the balcony, where he had been sitting too deep in shadow to be perceived until he moved. His face as it came into the light, wore an expression that certainly justified Miss Knowles' opinion.

"So that's her little game!" he muttered. 'But if I don't manage to get the old trick of her, by ——!" and with an oath he brought down his hand on the railing as she disappeared.

I hesitated at first if I ought not to put Miss Knowles on her guard, by informing her of what had passed. But I felt ashamed to disquiet her, no doubt needlessly, by repeating that vague sort of bluster, and as, for the next few days, Webster seemed quieter than usual, I ended by myself forgetting his words.

But somewhat more than a week later, his manner suddenly changed. It was one morning that he had a friend with him, whom he had brought home, the night before, and kept to breakfast. This fellow, Mosely, I think, was his name, was one of Webster's own sort, and the two were in oppressively high spirits, Webster, in particular, making a great number of small jokes, pointless, as it struck me, but which appeared to afford him much satisfaction, and which he accompanied, as I fancied, by sly glances at Miss Knowles, for which I should have been delighted to fling the contents of my coffee cup in his face.

Toward the end of the meal, Mosely reminded Webster of some letter which the latter was to show him. Webster took out his pocket-book, and began turning over the papers inside.

'This it, Gus?" said Mosely, taking hold of the nearest, a square, white envelope, directed in what looked, so far as I could see across the table, a very peculiar hand. But Webster drew it back hastily.

"No, no, that's a private letter," and this time I could not mistake that he gave one of those odd looks across at Miss Knowles, "a very peculiarly private letter, that I wouldn't let out of my hands for a double X."

"Well, you needn't be afraid of my making a bid for it," replied Mosely; "I've use enough for my double X's without buying up old paper. Now, then! have you found the right thing this time, or shall I call again next Christmas?

Webster, it appeared, had found the right thing, and the two witty gentlemen presently deprived us of their company.

"I don't remember ever to have seen Mr. Webster in such an agreeable flow of spirits," said I to Miss Knowles, who, with myself, happened to be the last left at the table. "I wonder what it betokens?"

"No good to somebody," answered Miss Knowles, contemptuously, the first word she had ever said to me against Webster. I was about to reply, when my foot touched something under the table, and, stooping down, I picked up a paper.

"Mr. Webster has dropped one of his letters—the "peculiarly private one, perhaps," I said, laughing, and, turning it over, recognized, in fact, the marked handwriting. At the same moment Miss Knowles' eyes fell on the superscription, and her face grew white to the very lips.

"My God! can it be—!" she gasped. "Give it to me—the letter—the letter—" impatiently, as I looked at her in bewilderment. I gave it to her, she tore it open, cast one glance at the signature, and then her hand, as if palsied, let the crushed paper fall, and she sat staring straight before her with a look of such blank despair as I hope never to see again in any human face.

"What is the writer of that letter to you?" I cried, with a pang of keen, though undefined jealousy.

"He was—he is—my husband," she said, slowly, as if every word was a weight dragged from her. Then, with a sudden feverish haste, "You did not expect to find me an imposter! But remember, I warned you! Ah, you are silent! You would not drink that pledge to friendship now?"

"Not to friendship," I broke in, roused out of my stupor, "but to love! Why should a man you hate stand between you and—"

"Stop, Mr. Denvers," she interposed, gravely, "stop, before you speak any word to destroy the single pleasant memory of all my later years. Do I look like a woman," she continued, lifting her head proudly, "to sacrifice honor to happiness? Have I ever given you a glance or a tone that could let you think that ?"

"No," said I, bitterly, "you have been prudence itself! It is so easy to be prudent when one is cold; so easy to say—Go, for I don't love you!"

There was a moment's silence; and then a voice, her voice, but as I had never heard it yet, spoke my name; "George," it said softly, "I do not say—Go, for I do not love! but, Go, because I love you! Hush! You know me well enough to know that means good-by forever; not one word more, if you would have me believe you worthy of my confession."

She had known how to use an appeal impossible to resist. I set my teeth to keep back the struggling words, while she continued: "I count on you to help instead of hindering me. I feel too stunned, too bewildered to think clearly. She took up the letter again, and looked at it as if some sort of conflict were going on in her mind. "Nonsense!" she said, finally, with a bitter smile; "such delicate scruples are misplaced between husband and wife; I will respect your confidence as you would respect mine, James Huntley." And with that she opened the letter again and read it through deliberately.

"I have no time to lose," she cried, when it was finished. "That man, Webster, has somehow discovered my secret, and betrayed it to—him"—striking the paper. "He will follow his letter, he writes, at once—why, good God! he may be here then, at any time—this very day! No, I have not an instant to spare." She stood up, and holding out both her hands, looked long and earnestly in my face. "Good-by, George," she said; "wherever and whatever my life may be, it will be the brighter for the memory of you. God bless you, and good-by forever!"

"Not quite yet," I pleaded. "You will let me have one look, one word, at the very last—I must, I will."

She hesitated; my face, perhaps, warned her not to tax submission too far. "You will promise me, then, to make no attempt to change my resolution, or to keep any hold on me? for Heaven, that knows all I have borne and all I could not bear, in the old life, Heaven is my witness, that I would return to it sooner than—I have your word, then?"

"You have my word," I answered, perceiving by the determination in her features that any hesitation would be worse than useless.

"Come again in an hour, then, and you will find me ready. My preparations, like my friends, are few," she said, with another of those bitter smiles; and with that we separated.

I walked through the streets like one in a dream, seeing nothing before me but what I had left behind—the woman I loved passionately, and in one little hour's time was to lose forever. But, with all the passion and will that was in me, I vowed that I would not lose her thus. I would fulfill the letter of my promise to her. I would not seek, by word or act, to sway her from her conscience; but I would keep myself informed of her movements, and contrive, somehow, sooner or later, to be near her; I would wait for her till death, if need were; but let her pass wholly and forever out of my life, I neither could nor would.

On reaching the railway station, even my preoccupation became aware of some unusual excitement. I joined a knot of talkers, and learned that there had been an accident to a passenger on one of the Eastern trains just in. The stranger, who, according to the general testimony, had appeared to be in a singular hurry and excitement, had jumped off the train before it was fairly stationary—had somehow slipped and fallen, and—had been taken up for dead.

I made my way to where the body was lying. It was that of a man of some 30 years of age, evidently belonging to the wealthier classes. The face, which was disfigured, was handsome, in spite of the traces of passsion and dissipation. He was quite dead; and they had given up attempting to restore him, and were searching the body for identification. One of them, as I approached, had just opened a pocketbook filled with papers and marked inside with a name; I read the name over his shoulder; It was James Huntley!

Strange chapter in the strange romance interwoven with my life! This man's death, so sudden, so little to be looked for, had come to cut the knot of all doubts, the difficulties, the despair which else might have enveloped the whole future of two lives! It seemed to me that, if ever I saw the finger of destiny in any human event, I saw it there.

I only waited long enough to make sure there was no mistake, and then I hurried back to Miss Knowles—to Miss Knowles? —that is, to Mrs. Huntley. Yes, for the first time, I realized that it was a husband's dreadful death that I was hastening to communicate to his newly-made widow, and I shrunk from my task.

I knocked gently at her door. She opened it, and, seeing me, looked at me for a moment in silent surprise; then, putting the natural interpretation of her own absorbing thought on my return, so much before the time set, she cried out, "I am too late, then, after all? He is here already?"

"You have nothing more to fear from him." I said, gravely, trying to break the shock by degrees. But she did not understand.

'Nothing to fear, do you mean, from—from my husband?" she said, slowly, with a perplexed look in my face.

"You have nothing more to fear from the man who was your husband," I repeated distinctly. This time she caught my meaning. She grew white and her lips trembled so that she could scarcely articulate the words. "Tell me—"

I gave her the briefest and most softened outline possible of what had happened. She stood like a stone, only her face showing that she heard. I never saw in any human countenance such an expression as that in hers while she listened—pity, relief, awe, all struggling together. Then she moved her lips, but I heard nothing; suddenly she dropped on the floor and buried her face in the soft cushions, while a voice I should not have known for hers, said: "Go—leave me alone!"

I had no words for such emotions as hers in that moment. I could only obey her in silence.

As I walked away, my mind going over all that had occurred, I could not help recalling the old saying, that man proposes and God disposes. This scheme of Webster's, laid with such malice and treachery—we had reason afterward to think that he had access to her writing-desk, and so discovered this secret—this plot I say, on which he had counted to crush her utterly, had been the instrument, in the hands of a mysterious Providence of working her deliverance; working it after a terrible manner, it is true, but not the less freeing her future from its life-long shadow.

I pass by all the history of those sad days, days of sadness if not of mourning—the months of seclusion and waiting—to a time when I could claim her for my own before the eyes of the world, and call my neighbor, my friend, by the dearest name of wife.

"Eleanor," I said to her on my wedding day, asking the inevitable question which I suppose every lover since Adam's time has asked. "Tell me when did you begin to care for me?

"George," she answered, looking at me with the sunshiny smile in which there was never any ice now, "do you remember my saying, the day we met, that I was a believer in physiognomy? I think the mischief was done when you looked at me with your generous, honest eyes, and offerred me that rash pledge of friendship; but I did not know it then," she added more gravely, "or I should have run away from you."

"And you dare to tell me so?" I said, assuming a jesting tone, for I didn't want those troubles to cloud her face. "Don't you know that this is high treason now? From this time forth you are to consider yourself as having no past, nothing but a present. The tyrant has spoken! Do you mean to obey?"

"I obey, George," George," she said, her lovely dark eyes looking earnestly into mine; "and I thank Heaven for giving me a present that makes obedience easy."

I took the soft, white hand that was so near mine, and—but go back to your own honeymoon for the rest; for, to use my wife's quotation, "I never kiss and tell."

WIFE-SELLING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

[San Francisco Call.]

The thriving town of Workington was honored the other day with a visit by a young man from White Haven, in charge of a pony and cart, the latter containing a quantity of apples, which he offered for sale. During his wanderings through the town he fell in with a laborer and his wife, and after some conversation the laborer offered to sell his "missus" to the apple dealer for two shillings. The offer was accepted, and as the woman made no objection to the arrangement a bargain was struck, the money was paid, and the lady set out with her new lord and master on her travels, and did her best to assist him in disposing of his stock of apples. Her husband by way of consoling himself for the great loss he had sustained, spent his wife's purchase money in beer. After the money was gone the desolate man began to examine the situation, and arrived at the determination to have his wife back again. With this view he set out in search of the apple-dealing pair, and having found them explained to "the young man from White Haven" that he had repented of his bargain, and that it was his intention to take the partner of his joys and sorrows to his heart and home again. The apple dealer intimated that before anything of the kind could be done the purchase money would have to be refunded. To comply with this demand was impossible, as far as the distracted husband was concerned, for he had swallowed the price of his wife. A bitter wrangle ensued; the husband wanted his wife; the apple dealer was firmly resolved to have either the woman or the money, the lady—alas for her sex—took part with the apple dealer against her liege lord, and at length took refuge in a house in King street. A crowd assembled to witness the fray, and one of the number told the husband that his wife had fled down the street. Away in the direction indicated sped the frantic man, and the moment he did so the woman came out of the house, got into the car which was standing at the door, the apple dealer took his seat beside her, and the pony set off with the pair at a rattling pace in the direction of Whitehaven. The husband, running down the street, heard the sound of wheels, and the truth flashed across his mind. With a cry of rage and despair he turned round and started in pursuit of the runaways. His efforts to overtake them, however, were in vain; his two legs were no match for the four legs of the white pony, and in a short time he was compelled to turn back, a wifeless and melancholy man.

For The Post.]

IS THERE REST?

When life's fairest hopes have perished,
And the weary heart is breaking!
With the sad thoughts of the cherished
Is there rest, this earth forsaking!

When the world is dark and dreary,
Made all desolate with weeping,
Can we not say we are weary?
And find rest in calmly sleeping?

When all joy is turned to sighing,
And each laugh to sorrow's wailing,
Is there none to hear us crying,
Give us rest, for strength is failing!

When from dear ones here we sever,
All our dreams forever blighted,
Then we moan Oh! never, never
Shall we rest on earth united.

When from life each star is taken
Then we bow, the rod pass under,
And we whisper, not forsaken
By the One who casts asunder.

Then we turn above and ponder
On the loved who dwell in Heaven
In the land where Angels wander
And we know there's sweet rest given.

MINNIE J. OWEEY.

FARM NOTES.

BUTTER MAKING.

A lady correspondent writes us as follows:

"After reading in your valable paper a few articles on 'butter-making', it set me to thinking and after thinking awhile I had a desire to say something and this I could not do to you without writing. In the first place I would suggest perfect cleanliness from the stall to the milk-house; keep your pans clean and sweet, do not let milk stand too long before skimming and see that your cream-jar and churn are also clean and scald them well. Care should be taken not to scald your cream when churning in order that churning may be made easier or your butter will be of an inferior quality. Work all the butter-milk out, salt it and mix well. Set it away over night and by that time the salt will be melted. Then the work is all done until the water is all out. This is the way to secure good sweet butter and clear of streaks,"

A FARMER'S WIFE.

FARM WORK FOR JANUARY.

Among the matters on a farm that should be attended to this month is the preparation of fencing stuff, a sufficiency of which for repairing old fences, or erecting new ones should be prepared for use, placed where it is to be used in the spring; it is much easier to draw it there now than it will be in the spring, when the ground is soft, and it has to be loaded on a wagon, or boat, in either of which cases the land is more or less improved. Fences are costly things, but then, they are *sine qua non* on certain portions of the farm, and will continue so as long as we keep stock. They should be made substantial, so as not to tempt stock to break through them and enable them to resist heavy winds. In this as in every thing else the "best will be found the cheapest."

Your seed grain should be attended to, and all seeds to be used for sowing should be selected and laid aside for that purpose. Then they will not be sent to mill by mistake, nor devoured by mice, and will be ready for use in the hurrying season in the spring, when the soil is prepared to receive them.

Stock should be well looked to this month, for upon the wintering to a great extent, depends the profit of the summering.

The more the skillful farmer can make his cow eat, the more profit he can realize from her. Give them plenty of light; good warm stables, well ventilated; all the good hay they can eat; plenty of water; feed and water regular; and offer them salt once each week; and you will find that instead of having emaciated, weak, and sickly-looking stock in the spring—they will be plump, healthy, and productive of more income than twice their number which are wintered in the manner adopted by that farmer "who boasts in the spring that he has wintered his cows on a ton of hay each."

KEEP THE COWS WARM.

What sight is more pleasant than a row of sleek, well cared for, healthy animals in winter? Outside, the thermometer stands close upon zero; inside, the temperature is so comfortable that we can well dispense with our overcoat. From whence comes this genial warmth? No coal or wood is consumed to raise the temperature. The problem is easily solved. Here are fifteen stoves, not constructed of iron or of stone, but of flesh and blood, and in these stoves hay and grain are burned constantly, and hence the heat. It is the warmth radiated from the animals that we feel, and this comes from actual combustion produced by the play of vital or chemical forces within the organisms.

A large percentage of the food supplied adds neither to our store of milk or flesh, but is burned to produce animal heat, or in winter the supply of food must be increased, to compensate for the loss by direct radiation from the surface and through the respiratory organs.

No greater mistake can be made than to house your animals in cold and open barns. A shivering cow can give no milk, nor gain any flesh. To feed a cow, or any other animal, in the cold, open air, is about as foolish and wasteful as to place a stove out of doors, fill it with fuel, and expect to receive benefit by warming the atmosphere generally. Animals need protection and warmth as well as human beings.

CHARCOAL FOR HOGS

is frequently prescribed in agricultural papers without any directions as to quantity. It should not be given carelessly and at random. Good fresh charcoal, properly pulverized, may be given at the rate of one teaspoonful for every hundred pounds of animal, whatever its size may be, and at this rate will do no harm nor scour the animals, and may often be very useful.

TAKE CARE OF THE SHEEP.

Robust health in breeding animals is indispensable; there can be no hope of improvement, and not much hope of profit, without due regard to this sheet anchor of all good breeding.

Most farmers do not appreciate the fact that, by proper care during the winter, they can affect, not only the quantity but quality, of the wool.

If the flock be left to their own option during the winter they will seldom seek shelter, although it may be at hand, until the winter storm has drenched them, and they begin to feel the consequent chill. But the remedy then comes too late. The drenched fleece communicates no warmth, they become thoroughly chilled, and not unfrequently experience a set back, from which they will not rally the whole winter. In all such cases, the wool becomes in a measure lifeless, and when exposed for sale, will deteriorate the value of the entire crop. Where such sheep are carrying, and such ones generally suffer most, a puny lamb must be the result.

FASHION.

STEEL butterflies and aigrettes for the hair are shown.

THE newly imported Russian scarfs are very beautiful, and are made a quarter of a yard wide.

BLACK silk walking suits, trimmed with chinchila or silver fox fur, are the newest exhibited on the fashionable thoroughfares.

THE "kettledrum" mania has extended to Boston, and just at present these affairs are the leading dissipation in fashionable society.

FROM Paris comes the intelligence that demi-trains have succeeded the court train in "genteel society."

IT is the fashion to send tiny baskets of flowers in preference to large bouquets this winter. It doesn't cost as much, and notes and things can easily be hidden among the roses.

WHITE cambric handkerchiefs with colored hems are new. The prettiest have a white centre and deep hem of pink. Another style is fluted and has a colored monogram in the middle.

A NEW kind of imported fringe is of cut glass. It is similar to the old-fashioned bugle fringe, although prettier, and upon black silk dresses is very beautiful and effective.

SECRETARY BELKNAP'S gift to his bride was a necklace, brooch, earrings, and spray for the hair, of diamonds—the set being valued at $10,000. The setting is said to be very odd and beautiful, and was manufactured expressly to order.

ELIZABETHAN ruffs and overskirts are going out of fashion together. Apron-fronts succeed overskirts and high standing collars the ruffs. *Apropos* of the revival of collars, some new and very pretty styles and patterns are exhibited.

SOME person has put upon the market a preparation for coloring the gums a delicate and beautiful pink. It is intended for ladies only says the label—a bit of superfluous information, we think.

IN Paris the young ladies are wearing a very jaunty little hat of gray felt bound with gray velvet, and ornamented with a gray aigrette and long gray feather. It turns up on the right side, and is altogether stylish.

LACE *fichus* are very fashionable this winter for evening dress. Those of white lace are the most beautiful, particularly so when worn with light-colored silk dresses.

THE large Turkish gold dollars are now made into necklaces and bracelets, although the latter are rather out of fashion. The coins are showy and form effective ornaments. They are not very common, these new necklaces, and for that reason are sought after.

THE redingote remains the most popular garment of the period. Of late it has been modified and improved, and is now very stylish. The beauty of the garment is that it can be worn with almost any skirt and look well. Very large buttons are still used to trim the redingote; also, ball fringe and fur.

DRESSES made of two different materials are quite the fashion. For instance a camel's hair cloth trimmed with silk flounces, or a silk trimmed with camel's hair cloth. The effect is quite pretty, especially when the dress is cut in the redingote style and has a pyramid of small flounces in front.

WORKBASKETS of European manufacture have musical boxes in the centre cleverly hidden behind a looking-glass or pin-cushion. As the fair lady plies her needle, she hears "music in the air," and is enabled to do twice as much work (according to the agent's recommendations) with this affair at hand.

MUSICAL boxes for children, just introduced, are about ten inches in circumference and two or three inches high. The music is produced by a crank on top, which can be turned to the right or left, a bit of thoughtful workmanship and mechanism the infant of the period fully appreciates. Two tunes are "churned" in this style—the baby is in raptures, and mamma resumes her novel.

INTERESTING EXPERIENCE IN THE GAME OF DRAW POKER.

[Courier-Journal.]

It was a Mr. Simmons's deal. I was the oldest man, and the blind was three, calls seven. Ike Raggles saw it; then it was risen by Jones to fifteen for to play. Brown came in, and also the dealer stayed. Then it took me twelve to make it good, which I put up, and I remarked to the society that it would cost only twenty-five more for me to draw. Every last gentleman stayed, but it was not risen any higher.

Then the dealer says to me, "How many will you take?" Says I, "A card." I had aces and kings, and got an ace in the draw. Ike took three and Jones two, but Brown had enough, and told the dealer to help hisself, which he took only five. There was now about 190 chips on the board. Ike bet one, Jones went ten better, and Brown raised it to twenty, because he stood pat. The dealer said his'n was valued at twenty more.

Then said I, "How many does it take me?" Some one said "forty chips," which I invested likewise, with sixty better. Then all passed up to Brown, and I wanted him bad to stay with his steal, but his sand gave out, and he passed.

Says the dealer to me, "How many did you draw?" "Says I, "a card." "Well," says he, "I don't want to lay down this hand; I will bet sixty more than you!" Now the dealer was a stranger like to our party. He was from the country, and didn't know much about d. p. So I thought it was my charitable duty to let him down easy, and I only called him.

"What have you got?" said I. "Two pairs!" said the Mr. Simmons. Then it was my time to be sorry that I had an ace full on kings. "But," says the genial Mr. Simmons, "mine is two pairs of jacks!" Then I said "O!" and put on my hat and went down in the street to look for Christmas. As I went out the door, Brown asked me "how many I took?" But Brown always was a person which will kick a man when he is down.

A CONTEMPORARY thinks the art of painting, or making up," as it is technically named, among the theatrical profession, is gradually becoming lost. It is to be remembered that with actors painting the face is not an affectation of vanity, but a part of the business of their profession, as much as the arrangement of the scenery, the lights, the dresses, or the deportment of the players. Unsightly dabs of white or red or black, however, are as far removed from an artistic "make up" as a theatrical poster is from a landscape by Claude. All men cannot become proficient with the pencil, nor all actors in the art of painting their faces, but all men may educate themselves to distinguish between glaring incongruities and harmonious combinations.

THE Orpheus Society of Florence is preparing a monster concert, at which will be performed amongst other things, a new work by Maglioni, entitled "Orfeo," and composed for choir, ordinary orchestra, military orchestra, twenty piano-fortes, six harmoniums, four harps, bells, and twelve drums.

BEWARE.

"It won't do to trust the men."—*Fanny Fern.*

"It won't do to trust the men!"
That's as true as preaching.
Never wiser precept was
Shown by human teaching.
From the cradle to the grave,
They'll tell the old, old story,—
Just as sweet to us to-day
As in Eden's glory.
But beware!
Strongest vows they lightest sever—
Fickle ever—
Constant never—
Beware!

Do you think, because they say it,
That they truly love you—
Swearing by the earth beneath
And the stars above you?
Don't you know they've sworn the same
Times t hey could not number—
Waking many an Undine's soul
From unconscious al umber?
But beware!
Fickle ever—
Constant never—
Beware!

If you will, within your heart
Hoard the honeyed lie he told you.
In the dusky twilight muse,
While love—dreams enfold you;
Listen for his coming step,
With the blushes *creeping*
O'er the cheeks that by-and-by
May be paled with weeping.
But beware!
Strongest vows they lightest sever—
Fickle ever—
Constant never—
Beware!

Hearts are trumps, remember this,
If the game is worth the winning;
If it isn't, throw it up—
Trifling is as vile as sinning.
Man's a wild bee idly roaming,—
You are but the flower
From whose heart he sips the sweets
That beguile the hour.
But Beware!
Strongest vows they lightest sever—
Fickle ever—
Constant never—
Beware!

What to them is honor—truth—
Petted sons of ease and fashion?
What to them is love, forsooth,
But a softer name for passion?
Though a sacred, holy thing
Seems the troth that he has plighted,
Why should he be true to you
Who another's life has blighted?
Beware!
Strongest vows they lightest sever—
Fickle ever—
Constant never—
Beware!

"Trust him not,"—the Gipsy's warning
Is as true to-day
As when spoken in the wild wood
Leagues and leagues away.
Waste and lone may be the life
That no love has sanctified,
But 'tis better than to learn
Scorn for him you've deified:
So beware!
Strongest vows they lightest sever—
Constant never—
Fickle ever—
Beware!

GARRET B. FREEMAN.

VARIETIES.

IT is said that a standing collar of white linen is superseding the Elizabethan ruff, in New York.

DANDELIONS are blooming in the fields around Riverton, N. J., an unusual sight at this time of the year.

A FEE of $60 in gold gladdened the heart of the dominie who made the hearts of Secretary Belknap and Mrs. Bowers to beat as one.

MISS THERESE MEYER, the lady who has received a medal at the Exposition of Vienna for superior skill in handling the sewing-machine, is a young Jewess of Columbus, O.

MISS BATES of Indianapolis has left $100,000 to the poor of that city. Her will is said to be unaccompanied by any written conditions or directions as to the distribution.

A FRENCH author describes M'lle Nilsson as follows: "Animated snow, with golden hair, and with two polar stars under her wide brow; she has the grace of the reed, the charm of the heather, and of a beam—a scrawny beam of the North's pale sun."

AN undecided fellow courted a lady for twenty-eight years and then married her. She turned out a perfect virago, but died in two years after the wedding. "Now," said he, in a self-congratulating tone. "See what I have escaped by a long courtship."

A DAUGHTER of Thalberg the pianist, now in Paris, has a pure soprano of singular extent, and she sings with a facility rarely heard in one of her tender years. She is only sixteen years old and she looks still younger.

AT Abington, Mass., recently, a young lady was making her toilet, preparatory to her wedding, which was to have taken place on the same evening, when she was taken suddenly ill, and remained in an unconscious state until she died, two days afterwards.

DOWN in Texas horse thieves go in gangs, headed by a pretended clergyman, who gets up protracted and zealous meetings, and while he is taking the congregation upward on the wings of his eloquence, the rank and file make a descent, steal all the horses, and are off before their presence is known.

A LADY who offers to furnish "some storys" to a Michigan paper, says in a postscript: "N. b. i can send you sum pomes to, some real pretty verses if you desire that i writ myself, for i can writ pomes as well as storys." The editor is mean enough to decline on the ground of poverty superinduced by the panic.

A WOMAN in Louisville, Tenn., recently sneezed a false tooth out while feeding her chickens, and one of them picked it up, whereupon the woman caught the chicken, cut open the crop, and, having taken out the tooth, sewed it up again. And that chicken is as proud as a Credit Mobilierist.

GENERAL SOLEILLE, a prominent officer of the French army, is dead. He was formerly commander-in-chief of the artillery of the army of the Rhine. He took part in the defence of Metz, and was a leading witness in the Bazaine trial. General Soleille died at Toulouse in his sixty-seventh year.

A movement is now on foot to organize a mammoth chorus to sing at the Centennial Celebration in Philadelphia. If the project meets with favor and proper encouragement they will commence training at an early day. The chorus is to consist of five hundred voices, to be selected from best Welsh talent in the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys.

THE Ex-Empress Eugenie, on the occasion of her recent visit to Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle, "was attired in deep mourning, wearing beneath her black bonnet a widow's cap. Apparently she was in good health, but her features bore traces of the sufferings she has passed through." She remained at Windsor Castle to lunch, and then returned by special train to Chiselhurst. The people of Windsor turned out in large numbers to greet the Ex-Empress.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 10, 1874.

THE Christian statesman, Howard's steal only amounts to $800,000 yet. Be of good cheer. It will be a million in due time.

THE Dispatch calls the back-pay grabbing of the Radical Legislature of this State a "flimsy pretense." The tax payers recognize it as a solid fact.

THE Swoope lets on to be opposed to the new city charter and has very grave doubts as to the "propriety" of Gov. Hartranft signing it. Look out for another "flop."

THE Secretary of War thinks that he can reduce his expenditures to the extent of $12,000,000. In view of the fact that he was but recently married, his economy is commendable. Mrs. Belknap will not ride in a Government carriage.

THE Swoope is again in trouble over the new Constitution. He evidently is desirous of getting some of his friends pardoned out of the Penitentiary before 1875, and complains that the new Constitution prevents it. The community at large will have no regrets even if that be so.

It is feared that if Williams is confirmed as Chief Justice on the grounds that he has a beautiful wife, there will be a wholesale court of divorce organized, so that Radical politicians may get rid of their plain partners, and go forth in search of houris, fame, honor and political preferment.

ORDWAY, the Sergeant-at-arms of the House, has been drawing $1,500 a year in his son's name, who was booked as a messenger. The youth was not in Washington, but still the old man was able to draw the salary. Those Radical office holders are generally robust.

HERE are Fish-Sickles done up in a ragout: Sickles to Fish—"You snubbed me." Fish to Sickles—"I didn't." Sickles to Fish.—"You're a liar." Fish to Sickles—"You're another." Sickles to Fish—"Accept my resignation." Fish to Sickles—"Resignation accepted." Observe, the proportions, and spice to suit.

IF GOV. HARTRANFT thinks that his refusal to make proclamation of the new Constitution, will prevent that instrument from becoming the supreme law to-day, he is an idiot indeed. The people have already issued their proclamation, and Hartranft's refusal will only serve to sink him beneath contempt.

THE Philadelphia Press corrects the report that Hon. William A. Wallace has resigned the vice-presidency of the Texas and Pacific railroad. He has only been relieved from active service, in order that he may attend to his duties in the States Senate, of which he has so long been a distinguished member.

THE commemorative services of the churches held jointly at the Town Hall in the fishing port of Gloucester, Massachusetts, last Sunday were of a mournful character. The names of one hundred and seventy-four mariner of the last fishing fleet who died or lost their lives at sea, during the past year, were read to the congregation.

We have reports of ghosts from Rochester, Buffalo; Pottsville, Pennsylvania; Green River, Kentucky; Detroit, San Francisco; Chamois, Missouri, and Salt Lake. Considering the tightness of the times, the ghost market is remarkably well supplied. It may be that the tightness of the beholder has something to do with it.

THE number of post-offices in the United States is about thirty-four thousand. Of these three thousand are money order offices. The postmasters themselves foot up a handsome army of Administration retainers. If the Radical party only had control of the telegraphs and railways, they would be happy with a half million of dependents.

ALTHOUGH the new Constitution abolishes free passes, no great hardship need be experienced if the fare between this city and Philadelphia or Baltimore and Washington continues to be reduced. Five dollars and a half to Philadelphia is announced on the Connellsville route, to which the Pennsylvania route will doubtless respond by going one better.

CUSHING is a Bourbon and the worst kind of a one at that. In a conversation with a newspaper correspondent he expresses contempt for modern diplomacy, and refers to the treaties negotiated by Franklin, Jefferson and Jay, during the first fifty years of the Republic, as models of wisdom and statesmanship. The General will keep on talking until the Senate will refuse to confirm him, thus once more restoring the Gazette to happiness.

WE learn that Dr. Morwitz, proprietor of the Philadelphia Demokrat (German) has become the sole proprietor of the Age establishment and will continue its publication as heretofore in the interests of the Democratic party. The Demokrat is one of the most influential and successful of German newspapers—owns one of the finest printing offices in the country and from what we know of its proprietor, we do not hesitate to say that the Age has fallen into able and skillful hands, and that it will continue to be a live and faithful exponent of true principles.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

"Dear as remembered kisses after death,
Or those by hopeless fancy feigned
On lips that are for others: deep as love,
Deep as first love, tender and true,
O, Life in Death, the days that are no more."

But how many will shed tears of sorrow this morning for the days "that are no more?" With how many will the joys of the new compensate for the losses of the old? When the jangling tower clocks struck twelve last night, they marked an epoch in the flight of time; set up another milestone upon the ever lengthening highway of the centuries, and wrote 1874 thereon.

Time steals by with a noiseless footstep, silken-sandalled to the young and happy, but to the aged and wretched, his feet are armed with tiger-talons, that strike deep and open the purple fountains. Songs and tears, laughter and wailings will alike ring out this morning upon the sharp, biting air, and all the watchers who last night saw the old year die, did not see the gates of the orient crimson with love and happiness in recognizing the latest born of time.

The joyous hours of festivity, and the merry chimes of bells, cannot unburden the heart of sorrow, nor heal the wounds of growing poverty. There were those who sat beside the dying embers, shivering and starving, longing for the New Year, but not for that New Year the most of us hail so joyously to-day, but for the New Year that sits like a beacon upon the thither shore of the dark and tideless river, over whose silent bosoms the passengers go forever but never return. They were waiting for the boat to come for them, and the music of the chimes was but a discord in their ears.

But to most their vigils were happy ones, and we would not cloud the general happiness of the day, by dwelling upon those scenes of sorrow that mar the joy of every day between the birth and death of the year. New hopes and dreams and aspirations h a birth last night, and this morning take the places of the worn out dreams of the past. And how bright these now discarded dreams were a year ago!

—"As the stars without number,
They died and were spent,
Like lamps that were burned by the dead."

And as bright and beautiful ones today shone through their ashes, illuminating the palace halls of the future.

This is the time for promises and resolves. Standing as we do among the wrecks and ruins of the broken ones of the past—the dismasted and shivered ships that we launched so joyously upon the sea of 1873, we fancy that we have discovered all the hidden reefs, revised our charts, and made sure that now our barques will find pleasant bays and inlets of blessed fruition, where the anchor will be let go to imbed itself among glittering gems, while we furl the sails among breezes more fragrant than the spicy gales of Araby, and revel in a world of flowers to which the roses of Gulistan are pale and passionless.

But next year we will stand among our mastless and sparless ships, smiling at the fondness of our warm creations, and gathering them up, rebuild again our dreamy sea-wanderers, and so on, until the great sailing master shall bear us in his mysterious barque beyond Time's far sea line into the "dim, rich city of our kin."

The circle of the year has added many curious and many mournful pages to the world's history. Pestilence and war and famine have walked the earth, piling high their victims, and desolating ten thousand homes. Our own land so favored among the nations of the earth has not escaped. The pestilential fever that smote some of our fair Southern cities left them vast houses of mourning, where even yet the tears of sorrow have not ceased to fall. With parched lips the stricken ones and watchers prayed for the sharp breath of the ice king, whose coming broke the spell of the destroyer, but while he brought health and hope to some, to others he was a terror, leaving want and misery and death and starvation in his frozen footsteps.

But while Death was busy on land he forgot not the pathless bosom of the ocean, nor those "who go down to the sea in ships." Many proud vessels lie far out of human sight and reach,—the deep sea coffins of the numerous dead. More than two thousand are known to have perished at the hands of old Neptune, and yet the list is incomplete. Tall masted vessels slipped their cables and passed from sight of land beyond the ridging billows of the sea, and their strange mysterious history is embraced in these words:—"sailed from port and were never heard of more."

What wonderful tales could the sea unfold; of brave daring and dreadful death, that will remain forever unrevealed, where in the midst of the ocean the fierce hurricane did its work of death in one brief moment. Everywhere among the caves and caverns of the deep, the sea-weed drifts over the white bones of the dead, and the rotting timbers of ships that were queenly rovers of the sea when Tyre and Sidon were in their glory, and the waftage of the waves made Venice a queen. The warlike prows of Greece and Rome and Carthage rot in the silent sands side by side with the ships that did service at Trafalgar and the Northern Sea, or last year bore the commerce of the world to and from the ports of Europe and America.

Death has been busy in a thousand ways, and claimed his guests from every walk of life, the loved, the unloved, the great, the humble and the famed have alike been gathered in his world-wide harvest. Kings and princes have laid down their barbaric insignia amid the dusky splendors of the Orient, obedient to his mandate, and deep in the twilight bosom of the Occident he has claimed his own.

In our own land a fruitful harvest blessed the laborer's toil, and gave promise of comfort and peace through the midnight of winter. But the demon of financial panic drew his murky finger across the azure expanse of that heaven of promise, and blighted the hopes of tens of thousands, pinching the poor, and scattering want and penury like a hailstorm through out the land. If ever there was a time, when those who have, should remember in charity those who need, that time is now. Several local societies for the relief of the needy have already been organized, but they should be multiplied as the stars increase in number and beauty as the night grows darker. Ever blessed is charity, and the noblest charity of all, is that which labors silently and unceasingly.

To all we wish a Happy New Year. Out of the fond memories and regrets of the old let us build something for the new, which will break across the world ere these lines are read. Here in the waning light of 1873, we say our adieux and send forth our greettings. The Old Year is gasping out his few last moments and we would not detain him.

Move eastward, happy earth, and leave
Yon orange sunset waning slow
From fringes of the gaded eve
O, happy planet, eastward go.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

The great conflict now is between Congress and the President on the one hand, and public opinion on the other hand. The matter, to put it in a nut shell, to be determined, is, whether Congress and the President shall rule the people, contrary to their real wishes, or whether the real wishes of the people shall be respected and carried out in good faith by their representatives. All the evasions, subterfuges and downright tricks of Congressmen cannot at this time avail to blind the people to the true state of affairs, or to hide from them the great fact that the Radical party, under the lead of Grant and his fuglemen in the Cabinet and Congress, have absolutely made Washington a den of thieves and a roost for unnecessary officeholders. By the most outrageous and extravagant system which has ever yet appeared in any country on the globe, the people of the United States are plunged into national and individual bankruptcy; but while corruption of all sorts has brought about this pitiable state of things through the acts of the present Radical administration, thousands of innocent citizens are now the greatest personal sufferers. The government is rotten, and the people repudiate its rotten and corrupt managers. The experiment as to how much our people will bear has now been fully tried, tested to the very last straw on the camel's back, and the camel's back is broken. The people can bear no more. They demand that the huge extravagance of the past shall be stopped, and that economy—real economy—shall be our future course.

There is but one way, as experience has shown, by which the evils of the day can be reached; and that is by the people themselves looking into public affairs for themselves; and by their saying to their representatives, "you have fooled us long enough, we will no longer submit to such treatment." Let every man, and every newspaper, having the country's good at heart, speak out fearlessly, and act consistently. If Representatives, whether Democrats or Radicals, persist in defying decency in their advocacy or their support of unreasonable salaries and improper expenditures, let them be marked, indelibly, as men who must not misrepresent their constituents hereafter; who must be left at home. No party, neither the Democratic party, or any other, should be entitled to popular favor that does not frown upon and utterly repudiate the men, from the highest to the lowest, unless they will fairly and squarely obey the will of the great majority of all our citizens in this vital matter. Gold, currency, greenbacks, inflation, contraction, and all of such slang monetary terms, are now merely bandied about, in Congress, and in Wall street, to hide from the people the real truth of the fatal errors committed by Grant's Administration; and to keep from complete exposure the rottenness of the different departments in Washington. The people alone can apply the remedy. Congressmen, of their own volition, will never do it. They must be made to feel that they must act honestly as public servants, or be left at home. No other argument than this—the regular *ad hominem*, will now recall them to a sense of their duty, or constrain them to its performance. It is a sad reflection; but it is only too true.

The idea that we are to have a great central government, with palaces and horses and carriages for members of the Cabinet, and for members of Congress, and that they are to be paid grand salaries to live in a style corresponding thereto, must be utterly repudiated by every man, woman and child who does not desire to see our country ruined; and the name of self-government, laughed to scorn. Every day and every hour let this vital matter be the theme of the well wishes of public order, and economical government. It is no idle tale, this amount of extravagance and wholesale stealing in Washington and everywhere where the tools of Grant's administration have political power. If no time to mince words either; and no man is entitled to public respect or to the vote of his fellow citizens who sanctions directly, or indirectly, the vile doings which are so notorious. No man is so high that his position should shield him for an instant. He must be made to bow before the verdict of a righteous public. The conflict is upon us, let not our people shrink from it. Meet it manfully.

THE CITY ELECTION.

The unanimous voice of the members of the Constitutional Convention which framed the new Constitution, was that the intent and meaning of the instrument was that the first municipal election thereunder should be held on the third Friday of February 1874. Mr. City Solicitor Bigelow, decides that the intent of it is that the election shall be held in 1875. It may be that Mr. Bigelow, who, in conjunction with the Ring, opposed the new Constitution, may know more about its intent, than the men who framed its provision, but we do not think so. The Ring seems divided on this matter. In Philadelphia its leaders think they stand the best chance to have an election at once. In Pittsburgh they are anxious to wait until the present troubles blow over. The Democratic Committee meets on Saturday, and we hope that every opponent of the Ring which has been depleting the pockets of the taxpayers, will go on and see that good, honest and true men are elected to office under the provision of the Constitution. Even if Mr. Solicitor Bigelow possessed the ability, he has no more right to interpret the Constitution of Pennsylvania than he has to define the scope of the decalogue. He is playing Attorney General Williams on a small scale.

THE "NEW" AGE.

The Philadelphia Age, announces that it is an independent journal, and is henceforth "free from obligations to any political organizations." The name of the paper is changed to the "New Age." The peculiarities of the situation in Philadelphia may make it necessary for the hitherto Democratic organ to take this tack for the purpose of organizing and making successful a reform or Constitutional party, but in the rest of the State, the Democracy will maintain both its principles and its name, while securing the reforms so much needed. As for ourselves, we go as far as the Age or any other paper, in advocating reform, and uniting honest men of all parties in its behalf, but at all times and under all circumstances, we desire it to be distinctly understood that THE POST is the advocate and representative of the Democratic party and Democratic principles. To be the exponent of Democratic principles will not prevent us from being the advocate of constitutional and all other reforms, nor will it make us the advocate or defender of party corruption. That paper is most independent that is consistent to principle. Inasmuch as the "New Age" repudiates all legitimate obligations to the Democratic party, of course the party is under no obligations to the "New Age," Whatever may be the condition of affairs in Philadelphia as to perfecting organizations to secure reform, in the rest of the State the Democracy will fight for and win it, under their old and unsullied banner.

THE QUESTION OF RACE.

On the first day of January the Legislature of Virginia assembled at Richmond, and after canvassing the vote for State officers heard the Governor's message. A portion of this message is devoted to the discussion of the situation of the white and colored races in the Old Dominion. Governor Walker says in his message:

I do not hesitate to affirm, so encouraging and decisive has been the progress of the last four years, so clearly developed by the past are the obligations of to-day, that if we are but guided by Providence, if we go forward with courage tempered with forbearance, and if no federal legislation shall intervene to disturb the relations between the races, we cannot fail to bring our great experiment to a successful and prosperous issue. Recent events prove how futile and how disastrous to its authors must be any future attempt to array the colored race as a political combination upon any principles of antagonism between the races, and further, that non-residents, whatever their claim to eminence, ability or philanthropy, can never understand the character and circumstances or wisely administer to the wants of our colored population. Ourselves and none others are qualified to perform the task assigned us by Providence, not restrained and thwarted by superior power. We will perform our duty resolutely and effectually by protecting the best interests of both races. We intend to perform it by scrupulously guarding the newly acquired rights of the colored man.

In these words of Gov. Walker, there is much which might be profitably studied by the Radical leaders. Virginia is the most prosperous of all the Southern States, notwithstanding it was the scene of the most desperate and desolating campaigns of the late civil war. The reason for this is plain. As a general thing resident Virginians have been able to retain control of the State government, and the swarms of carpet-baggers who have overrun the other Southern States were never able to effect a permanent lodgment in Virginia.

Wherever the carpet-baggers did establish themselves, they at once proceeded to organize the negroes into an antagonistic party, with regard to the white population. The negroes were deluded into the belief that this was for their good; that the only way to secure their rights under the changed conditions resulting from the war, was to band themselves together for the purpose of depriving their white neighbors of *their* rights. In every State where this carpet-bag theory was put into practice, peculation and plunder was the order of the day; and though a few of the leading negroes profited by joining in and sharing with the robbers, the great majority of them eventually suffered from the evil as much as the whites.

South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana are involved in almost hopeless bankruptcy, and their great natural sources of wealth and prosperity are nearly dried up. Their people are divided, and their government but little else than organized anarchy. In contrast with this state of affairs, is the restored prosperity of Virginia, whose vital powers seemed almost destroyed at the close of the war. She escaped the blighting touch of the carpet-bagger, and began at once to recuperate from the enervation consequent upon the exhausting struggle.

There can be no doubt that all the Southern States would have rose from there prostration like Virginia, if the baleful swarm of political adventurers could have been kept out of their borders. It is not only true, as Gov. Walker says, that these real or pretended philanthropists cannot understand the relative wants and requirements of the two races in the South, but they did not want to understand them. Their pretended philanthrophy was but a mask to their infamous designs,—a cloak to cover up their robberies.

They did not want governments of the people and for the people. Fixed government, and a peaceful resumption of the industries would have thwarted their designs. To organize discord was their first object, and this they accomplished by arraying the blacks against the whites. The result was easily foreseen. The State governments was placed in the hands of men who had been banished from the Northern States, and they set industriously to work to rob their dupes, as well as the whites. Bankrupt treasuries, and forged and repudiated bonds, tell how systematically and industriously they followed their vocation in every State where they stepped into power.

That the whites in the Southern States should be anxious to protect the colored people in their indisputable rights, and endeavor to make them useful members of society and contributors to the general prosperity, is but reasonable. The native whites are men of reasonable penetration, and they could not but be aware that where half the population are idle and thriftless, they would prevent the industrious half from accumulating or enjoying the comforts of life. Those who produce, must bear the burdens of Government, and to turn half the population of a State into non-producers, would be but to commit political suicide.

Hence, as the representative men of the South have all along claimed, it is to their interest to see the colored man protected in every legal right, and assist him to build up the wealth and and material prosperity of the community, so that the burdens of government need not fall upon the few. To do this does not involve the confering of fanciful privileges, urged by the fanatics of New England. The social status of the two races has been fixed by Nature, and the confounding of legal rights, and mere social privileges, has been the garment of sophistry used by the carpet-baggers to array the two races against each other, and delay settled government and prosperity. Let these designing men keep their hands off and the problem will be solved satisfactorily. This must be the inevitable result in time, when men begin to reason about the matter.

SAM JOSEPHS.

The Democratic citizens of the Third Legislative district of Philadelphia are getting tired of this individual and have preferred charges against him before the Democratic City Executive Committee. The charges specify that Mr. Josephs is in affiliation with the Republican ring, that at the last election he circulated spurious tickets on which the name of R. W. Mackey was substituted for that of F. M. Hutchinson for the office of State Treasurer and on which other substitutions of names on the Republican ticket were made, and that he deliberately betrayed the party in his district. The Committee, after hearing the charges, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, Grave and serious charges have been made to this committee by the Democratic citizens of the Third Legislative district against the honesty and integrity of Samuel Josephs as a Democrat, and also asking for a hearing of said charges, so as to enable them to furnish proof of his guilt; and whereas, such a request should be complied with at once; and whereas, as there is not sufficient time for a full, fair and impartial hearing by this committee before the expiration of their term; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the petition of the Democratic citizens of the Third Legislative district, charging Samuel Josephs with being in affiliation with the Republican party, year after year, for the benefit of himself, be referred to the new Democratic City Executive Committee, with the request that they grant the request of the Democratic citizens for a full, fair, prompt and impartial hearing of the charges.

Resolved, That the chairman of this committee be and he is hereby requested to forward a copy of the petition, together with these preambles and resolutions to the chairman of the caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature, with the request that Samuel Josephs be excluded from participating in their confidential deliberations pending the investigation of these charges; and be it further

Resolved, That it is the sense of the committee that Samuel Josephs should be excluded from all conventions held under these rules until these charges are fully disposed of.

ACTION OF THE CITY COMMITTEE.

As will be seen by reference to the published proceedings elsewhere, the Democratic City Committee, at its meeting on Saturday last, decided to hold a Convention on the 27th day of January, the primary meetings to be held on the Saturday preceding. This action, we believe, meets with a very general and hearty approval among the Democracy of the entire city.

We feel persuaded that the forthcoming Convention will be composed of the very best material, and its action with regard to placing a ticket in the field will meet with the hearty concurrence and support of the friends of honesty and reform in our city government. We shall neither dictate nor suggest the line of action to be pursued by the Convention. Let it be composed of the very best men from the various wards of the city, and whatever it may decide upon after a full and free interchange of opinions, will meet with the approval, not only of the Democratic party, but the majority of the voters.

AN EXPLODED HUMBUG.

A Washington special dispatch, of the 31st ult, says that—

A member of the House Committee on Reform of the Civil Service stated to-day that he doubted whether any action would be taken this winter. But three of eleven members of the old committee remain, and the chairman, Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, is not very enthusiastic on the subject. The plan prepared by the Commission has not been equal to the necessities of the reform demanded. The Secretary of the Treasury has found the system impracticable as applied to his department, and the whole subject, in its present shape, is fast losing ground.

This Civil Service Reform furore has been a humbug from beginning to end, and was intended as such in its inception. Instead of raising and reforming the public service, it has degraded it. President Grant used it to blind and deceive the public eye, and upon every convenient occasion has spurned it.

There is no doubt that George William Curtis, and others of the original committee, tried honestly to reform the public service, and fix such rules as would put honest and competent men in places of trust and responsibility. But the President has studiously refused to follow any of the suggestions of the Committee, and eight of resigned in disgust, fully persuaded that the cry about Civil Service Reform was a mere humbug, invented to serve a purpose.

Was there any disposition on the part of the Administration and the leaders of the Radical party to introduce reform into the public service, the task is easily accomplished by placing competent and honest men in office. This can be done without having a Committee to lay down a lot of rules. There are honest and capable men to be found, and it is not such a difficult task to distinguish honesty and capacity, that a political miscroscope must be invented for the purpose.

Appointments to office under Grant's Administration shows that party fealty is the standard of capacity and honesty with him. It matters not what deriliction of duty may be rightfully charged upon officials, if they are true to party, and contribute liberally to the campaign fund, they are secure in their positions. This is clear in view of the continuance in office for months after their unlawful practices were found out and exposed, of the Postmasters of St. Louis, and Cincinnati. If we chose to occupy the space, we might instance thousands of similar cases. But the whole course of Grant's Administration goes to show that the cry about Civil Service Reform is a mere humbug, and the sooner the thing is burried out of sight the better. It is exploded and unsightly. Give it a decent burial, even if there are no mourners to follow the bier.

A SPECIAL dispatch to the Commercial of Saturday, in speaking of the financial situation says:

The Public Debt Statement for December shows and an increase of eight and one half millions. Of the loan of 1858 already matured, but one million has been exchanged for the new five per cents, as authorized by act of Congress. Up to date twenty-two and one-half millions of the reserves have been issued. The Secretary to-day informed Senators and Members who visited the department, that the expenditures would continue to exceed the receipts, and when the remainder of the reserve, twenty and one-half millions, was issued, the day-books would foot up on the wrong side, and something would have to be done, whether by taxation, inflation or a loan, he said it was for Congress to decide.

This is the economy, reform, retrenchment that was promised the people, if they would defeat Horace Greeley and re-elect Grant to the Presidency. How do they like it? Eight and one-half millions increase of the public in a month, More than half the $44,000,000 issued without authority of law, and still the day-books showing that the account will foot up on the wrong side ere long. All this, too, under a President and Congress that were elected on the false pretense of economy.

THE statement that the new charter has been "tampered with," that the word "civil" was substituted instead of the word "mechanical" before the word "engineer" in that document during its passage from the Legislature to the Governor's office, is wholly false.—Telegraph.

When we remember the course of the Telegraph on Mackey before and after his nomination, how it "flopped" over on the new Constitution and its general reputation for misrepresenting facts, how are the people to place any confidence in anything it says? We call for the "docs."

THE new Constitution is worse than Herod. In another column we give a list of two thousand seven hundred innocent little bills which it slaughters. They are not only two years old and under, but some of them are almost past boyhood.

THE Boston Advertiser makes a forcible appeal to Congress to reject the nomination of Attorney-General Williams. It says there is hardly enough difference of opinion upon the subject to make a division. "The Bar and the people of the country," it says, "ask that the incumbent shall be a man of pre-eminent professional qualifications, of unquestioned and unquestionable rectitude, and above all one of whom they can readily believe that all his motives look toward justice. Mr. Williams is not such a person." It protests that even if the charges against him are explained away, he ought not to be confirmed, since the Chief Justice should be above suspicion, and adds: "But this is not the only objection, nor the greatest. He is not equal to the position. The President has made a mistake, and the country looks to the Senate to correct it."

THE following gossip, covering the organization of the Legislature, comes from Harrisburg:

The arrangements for the meeting of the Legislature, which commences on Tuesday of next week have been completed. A number of members have been here during the last week securing hotel accommodations and making preparations for a long stay. There will be but little trouble in effecting the organization of the House, it being conceded that McCormick, of Allegheny, will be chosen Speaker and General Selfridge Clerk. The opponents of McCormick are Myer, of Bradford, and Mitchell, of Tioga. The former will be Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and the latter will be given the Judiciary Committee. In the Senate, Strang of course will be Speaker, having already received the caucus nomination, and Errett will be Clerk; Cochran, McAfee and Rogers, a former member of the House, are contesting for the Assistant Clerkships, and it looks as if the two former will be reinstated, though it must be admitted that Rogers is presenting a very stong front. Senator Graham will be Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Davis, of Philadelphia, will handle the Railroad Committee. Lamon, of Philadelphia, will have to stand a contest, as Nagle has announced his determination to again fill the chair which he has occupied for six years past.

VIGOROUS efforts are being made by Virginia people to have their State Constitution amended. A petition has been numerously signed asking the Legislature to submit to the people amendments reducing the number of members in the House of Delegates to 75, and the number of Senators to 25; providing for biennial instead of annual meetings of the Legislature, and changing the pay of members to a salary of $500, instead of a per diem salary of $6; making attorneys for the State ineligible to seats in the Legislature, and equalizing and reducing, as far as possible, the rate of taxation upon real estate.

OVER forty bills proposing to appropriate more than $30,000,000 for the erection of new government buildings, have been introduced in Congress since the Dawes resolution for retrenchment. This looks like retrenchment "with a vengeance." The amount which, it has been given out, might possibly be deducted from the estimates, was stated at $20,000,000. Even should that deduction be made, here are bills in Congress—every one of them with a ring at its back—to add over $30,000,000, or to swell the original estimates by more than $10,000,000. This may be called Salary-Grab reform.—Chicago Times.

THE value of the estate of the late John Hopkins of Baltimore amounts to $10,000,000. Of this amount $2,500,000 is bequeathed to Johns Hopkins University; $3,500,000 to Johns Hopkins Hospital; $20,000 to the Baltimore Manual Labor School; $10,000 to the Maryland Institute for the Academy of Design; $10,000 to the Baltimore Home of the Friendless; $10,000 to the Baltimore Orphan Asylum; and the rest to his children and relatives.

FIGHTING JOE HOOKER ON THE CHRISTIAN SOLDIER, HOWARD.

A reporter of the New York Sun recently had a conversation with Gen. Joseph Hooker, concerning the fallen radical christian soldier and statesman, Gen. O. O. Howard.

"I have no desire to strike a man who is down or who at least is very rapidly falling," said the General, "but I can assure you that these new developments in relation to him have not altered my opinion of the man. Although I had not known him as a speculator, I was well aware of his inherent hypocrisy. And he is such a profound Christian, too! Why, down in the army—when I was in command of the Army of the Potomac, and he had the Eleventh Corps under me—he was full to overflowing with his miserable cant. Now, nobody has more respect for genuine Christianity than I, and I would be slow to doubt the genuineness of any man's piety; but Howard has always been a downright hypocrite. Do you know, sir, that he read once about an English General—I don't recall the name at this moment—and he at once settled down into an imitation of that character. He has been playing a part, sir, with a view to establishing himself as an eminent Christian. He used to keep his tent hung with religious mottoes, so as to catch the eyes of visitors. Bah! it was all pretence. He is no more a Christian than my boy James. Why, sir, all the while that he was maintaining these pretensions of piety he was backbiting his fellow officers, and trying to undermine them in my estimation. Gen. Slocum was a fellow corps commander, and against him Howard directed much of his venom. At last I told him I would listen to no more of his whisperings about his fellow officers—that if he had charges to make they must be presented to me in writing, as I had determined to put a stop to his unsoldierlike spying. I was satisfied then, and certainly have now no reason to change my opinion, that he was playing a part in the army, and that his semblance of piety was assumed to cover and help on his selfish purposes. As an officer he was totally incompetent, and his incompetency affected the tone of his corps. He was a perfect old woman, and paid more attention to Sunday schools and prayer-meetings than to discipline. He is a bad man, sir, a bad man."

PERSECUTION OF JEWS IN ASIA MINOR.

[London Jewish Chronicle.]

The Greeks have once more falsely accused the Jews of stealing Christian children for sacrificial purposes. The scene of the latest edition of this old, old story is laid at Kilmasti Cassaba, (Asia Minor,) which is chiefly inhabited by Greeks. The Jews residing in the town are few in number. For some time they had been permitted to dwell in peace, till a short time ago, when the village was disturbed by the report that a Greek child, about six years of age, had suddenly disappeared. As usual, the cry was raised that it had been stolen and murdered by the Jews. In vain did the ruler endeavor to protect the Jews from the Greeks, for many of the latter swore that they had seen the child brought into the house of a Jew, from which it had never again issued. To make matters worse, the head of the Greek community brought one of their holy books to the ruler and proved to him that the Jews served their God even with human blood. The evidence of the Greeks seem to have convinced the governor, for he had the principal Jews arrested and sent to Broussa. (According to another account they were sent to Broussa not as prisoners, but for safety.) Two days later more fuel was added to the fire, for a Greek woman rushed through the streets exclaiming that the Jews had stolen and eaten her daughter. Now thoroughly aroused, the Governor instituted a strict investigation into the matter, and the house of every Jew was thoroughly searched, but with no result. Having been unable to discover any traces among the Jews, the search was extended, and ultimately the corpse of the girl and the clothes of the child were found in a Turkish oil factory. A young Turk, the owner of the factory, and belonging to one of the best families in the town, was arrested, and on being brought before the judge he immediately confessed to having perpetrated the crimes of which the Jews had been so falsely and deliberately accused. It is expected that Safet Pasha will severely punish the Greeks who gave false evidence, and through whom much misery was entailed on the Jews.

NEW YEAR'S BELLS.

BY MRS. L. M. BLINN.

Ring, bells, ring, with your mellow din!
Ring the old year out, and the new year in!
Like the voices of birds, from the old gray spire,
Let your silvery music, rise higher and higher:
Floating abroad o'er the hillside bare,
In billows of sound on the tremulous air:
Let it rise and fall with the fitful gale,
Tell over city and wood the tale:
Say that to-night the old year dies!
Bid the watchers look to the Eastern skies,
For the beautiful halo that tells afar
Of the rise of the New Year's star.

Ring the old year out with its sighs and tears;
Away with its memories of doubt and wrong,
Its cold deceits and its envyings strong:
All its pandering lures to the faltering sense,
All its pitiful shams and its cold pretense:
We will heap them together and bind them fast
To the old man's load as he tottersp ast;
The ills that he brought let him take again;
Keep we the joys, let him bury the pain:
Ring soft old bells as he goes to rest
In the shades of the darkening west.

Ring, bells, ring with a joyful din!
The old year has gone with its care and sin!
Smiling and fair at the eastern gates,
Clad in tinted light the New Year waits!
Welcome him in, with the rosy band,
That wait the wave of his beckoning hand;
Hope with her wreaths of sweet spring flowers;
Joy for the summer's glowing hours—
Plenty and peace for the fruitful fall,
And love for all seasons; best of all!
Ring merrily, bells, o'er the blushing skies,
See the star of the New Year rise

ODDITIES OF GENIUS AT WORK.

Rosseau composed his finest pages while walking the forest of Montmorency.

Voltaire had in his room sometimes five desks, at which he pursued different tasks.

The great Romancer, Balzac, after a frugal dinner at six or seven o'clock, was called at midnight, when he took a cup of black coffee, or green rather, and extremely strong, and worked till noon.

Michelet works in the morning, and uses coffee also. As soon as he rises, at six o'clock, he swallows it. This carries him, he says, till noon.

Turgot never worked but when he had dined heartily.

Pitt never ate but at his own table, which was frugal; only when he had some important affair to discuss he took a little port wine with a spoonful of Peruvian bark.

Addison speaks of an advocate who would never plead a case without having in his hand the end of a thread drawn tightly around one of his thumbs all the time his speech lasted. The wags say it was the thread of his discourse.

Dr. Shapman relates that a celebrated advocate of London always applied a blister to his arm whenever he had an important case to plead.

Girodet never loved to work during the day. At night, when inspiration came to him, he arose, lighted candles, and, half muffled up, painted his great dilovial *cubas*.

Michael Angelo did nearly the same, but with a single candle; and for statuary the effect is very diff rent.

The historian Mezeray, would work only with a candle, even at midday and at mid-summer. He never failed to wait on his visitors, even in the street, with a candle in his hand.

Gretry, to animate himself when composing, breakfasted and took coffee, and then applied himself day and night to his piano.

Bossuet worked in a cold room with his head warmly enveloped.

It is said that Schiller, before composing, put his feet in cold water.

Guido Reno painted with much pomp He dressed himself magnificently, and had his pupils attend him in silence ranged around him.

Sarti, the musician, composed only in darkness.

Cimarosa, by way of stimulation, sought light and noise.

Paisiello had to bury himself up in his bed-clothes to become inspired.

Variety in work is the secret of its harmlessness. "To know how to rest," says the hygienist. "To be able to rest," says the poet, the artist, the writer.

Michael Angelo, Leonard de Vinci, Titian, Rubens, passed from the chisel to the pen or the brush. The change rested them from the preceding work; and thus, during long life, they accomplished marvellous works.

Some persons can think only standing, or in walking the room with swift strides. Some, like Montesquien, compose in a post chaise. One has need of complete isolation, profound calm; another of the open air and the noise of the crowd.

The atelier of Delacroix was a veritable hot-house.

Buffon wrote in lace ruffles; Alexander Dumas in his shirt sleeves.

Houssaye works only in the daytime and in his great picture gallery. There, with life and bustle all about him, Houssaye dictates to four secretaries on various subjects—to this one a romance, to that one a critical feuilleton, to another some political notes, and to still another a page of "The History of the Eighteenth Century."

Theophile Gautier wrote, or rather designed his feuilleton of ten columns upon a big square of paper.

Milton composed his "Paradise Lost" on a large arm chair, with his head thrown back.

When Fox had eaten heartily he would retire to his study, envelope his head in a napkin soaked in vinegar and water, and work sometimes ten hours in succession.

Mathurin, the author of "Bertram" and "Melmoth," withdrew from the world in order to compose. When the inspiration seized him he placed a wafer between his eyebrows, and his domestics, warned by this signal, would keen their distance.

Jeremy Bentham jotted his ideas on little squares of paper, which he piled upon each other, and this pile of little papers stitched together, was the first forms of his manuscripts.

Napoleon had his particular mode of meditation and work. When he was not in council, says Bourrene, he staid in his study, talked to himself and sung, or, like a child, cut the arms of his chair; then suddenly rousing up, would give the plan of a monument to be erected, or dictate those immense movements which astonished the world.

BUY ONE LIKE IT FOR YOUR WIFE.

The lace dress which was manufactured by the Compagnie des Indes of Paris for the Empress Eugenie, and which is of the lately revived old Venetian point, is thus described by a lady correspondent in Vienna: "The ex-Empress Eugenie's lace dress is the all absorbing attraction of the lace department. The stitch of which it is made you know was lost for ages, and had only been re-discovered through the exertions of the ex-Empress of France just before her downfall and exile. It is made up over black velvet, and shows to fine effect on that fabric. The underskirt is in one piece not flounced, its design being a heavy scalloped border of roses and tulips entwined with leaves, and interlacing with another border formed of finer scallops of forget-me-nots and ivy leaves. Each large scallop has a medallion figure filled with roses, tulips, and forget-me-nots imbedded in an urn of exquisite workmanship. Another medallion semi-circles this one, and the two are tied with a true lover's knot carried around the whole underskirt. This true-love's knot tying the medallions and interlacing over the whole is considered the gem of the design. A square court train of black velvet, trimmed with lace half a yard wide of the same design, covers the back of the dress. It is formed of two breadths which are united in the back with a shell work of black velvet one-eighth of an inch wide. This train unites with an overskirt open in front, with broad lappels turned back and faced with peach colored satin. The corsage and sleeves of velvet are trimmed with a bertha and ruffles of the lace. A handkerchief and fan in lace of the same stitch and design accompany this magnificent dress, to which no price can be attached."

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE THREE THOUSAND YEARS AGO

The people who lived at this remote era of the world's history would doubtless have been very much surprised at many of the articles found in the houses of to-day. Helen of Troy would have been puzzled how to use a sewing-machine, and the matrons of Thebes or Babylon would have regarded a packet of pins as a priceless luxnry. Luxurious furniture was not unknown; and there are evidences still remaining that at the time Cheops was building the great pyramids in Egypt, and King David leading the Jewish warriors in Israel, the dainty Assyrian dames reclined in scented boudoirs, the appointments of which would not be despised by a modern belle. From the hieroglyphic-covered monuments of the East, it is shown that while the Israelites had not advanced beyond their coarse rug or skin, the inhabitants of Egypt had stools, chairs, ottomans, couches and tables; and it is known, too, that in the residences of the rich these pieces of furniture were made of the rarest woods, with costly carvings, and inlaid work of gold and ivory. Their apartments were hung with elaborately wrought tapestries, and similar richly woven and embroidered stuffs covered the seats and backs of chairs and settees. Their couches, we have reason to conclude, often served at night as bedsteads, having cushions then laid over them, which were sometimes piled so high that bed steps were used to get upon them. The head-rests, which with them often served the purpose of pillows, were short pillars, topped with pieces shaped like a crescent, sometimes of wood, and sometimes of ivory or alabaster with occasionally cushions fitted into their hollows. The poorer folk slept in their cloaks, with a stone for their pillows, as Jacob did when on his journey to Padan aram. What we know now as the camp chair, in which the seat of cloth, carpeting, or leather permits the folding up of this piece of furniture, is only a revival of the style which the ancient Egyptians had in common use. Herodotus tells us that those who lived in the marshes slept at night in the nets with which by day they fished. Our cane seat chairs are an adaptation from the time when strips of leather were interlaced for the same purpose. Long before the days of the first Pharoah the Egyptians had carved couches, bedsteads of iron, and it is believed, of bronze. Carpets were on the floors of the wealthy. They had metal mirrors, and a great profusion of kitchen utensils; and dishes of all sorts for the table.

Nor were the Assyrians at all behind the Egyptians in the profusion, convenience, ornamentation and elegance of their household furniture. Among the Assyrian sculptures, we find representations of double seats, some of which are very elegantly formed. The ordinary fashion of the chair legs was in imitation of some wild animal, usually a lion, the foot being raised and supported on a short pin, and what is remarkable the skill of their cabinet makers, even in the early era of Joseph, had already done away with the necessity of uniting the legs with bars.

At Thebes was discovered an Egyptian chair in fine preservation, inlaid with ivory and ebony, of very handsome form, and put together entirely with wooden pegs. The Egyptian tables were round, square or oblong. The former, which was their dining-table, consisted of a flat slab, often supported by the carved figure of a captive slave, some were made with solid sides and some were of stone or metal.

As a rule, the Egyptian bedsteads or couches appear to have been made of wood, but some were constructed of metal, the more costly being decorated with gold and silver. Although there seems to have been considerable diversity in the shape of their canopies, and the means by which they were decked with hangings, and although they sometimes resembled the modern four-poster, yet generally in form they were very similar to our couch. They manifested a considerable amount of taste; one end was raised and descended in a graceful curve; the legs were sometimes straight, sometimes curved, and their feet were often fashioned so as to resemble the claws of animals. Their fittings by day seem to have been different to those used at night. In the day-time there were spread over them coverings, on the gorgeous decoration of which those who were able were lavish in their expenditure.

A learned English writer, describing the boudoir of an Egyptian lady, says it was not devoid of an air of luxury and refinement particularly congenial to our modern taste. "A stand near the unglazed window supported vases of flowers, which filled the room with delicious odors; a soft carpet overspread the floor; two or three richly-carved chairs and an embroidered fauteuil afforded easy and inviting seats, and the lotus and papyrus were frescoed on the walls. Besides the brazen mirror, other accessories of the toilet were arranged on the ebony table, and boxes and caskets grotesquely carved, some containing jewels, others furnished with oils and ointment, took their place with quaintly-cut smelling-bottles, wooden combs, silver or bronze bodkins, and, lastly, pins and needles, although the latter articles would be thought very clumsy nowadays."

THE PUNISHMENT OF BAZAINE.

The sentence of Marshal Bazaine to twenty years' "seclusion" has not been fully understood in this country. According to the French military code there are four degrees of punishment for a soldier convicted of an offence like that of which Bazaine has been decreed guilty. These degrees are, first (after death), hard labor for life; second, seclusion; third, detention; fourth, banishment.

Marshal Bazaine will be sent to the Isle St. Margverite, whither he will be accompanied by his wife and children; and it is generally believed that in a year or two he will be allowed to go into exile. In such a case he will probably take up his abode in England. His present punishment would seem to be almost identical with that of Napoleon I. at Elba and St. Helena.

In the whirligig of French politics there are many curious revolutions. Bazaine in exile for the next few years may, somewhat later, be Bazaine in office again. Thus General Dupont, disgraced by Napoleon I. became War Minister under Louis XVIII.; and should the Bonapartist faction ever rise again to power in France there is little doubt that Bazaine would be recalled to the country which now says he has betrayed it.—[N. Y. Post.

"I WA NT TO FIND MY PAPA."

Yesterday a lady was walking along the street when she met a little girl between two and three years old, evidently lost, and crying bitterly. Taking her by the hand the lady asked her where she was going. "I'm going down town to find my papa," was the reply, between sobs of the child. "What is your papa's name?" asked the lady. "His name is papa," replied the innocent little thing. "But what is his other name?" queried the lady, "what does your mamma call him?" "She calls him papa," persisted the baby. The lady then took the little one by the hand and led her along, saying "you had better come with me, I guess you came from this way." "Yes, but I don't want to go back, I want to find my papa," replied the little girl, crying afresh as if her heart would break. "What do you want of your papa?" asked the lady. "I want to kiss him." Just then a sister of the child came along looking for her and led her away. From subsequent inquiries it appeared that the little one's papa, whom she was so earnestly in search of, had recently died. In her lonesomeness and love for him she tired of waiting for him to come home and had gone to find him and greet him with the accustomed kiss.—[Poughkeepsie Eagle.

AN OLD-YEAR SONG.

As through the forest, disarrayed
By chill November, late I strayed,
A lonely minstrel of the wood
Was singing to the solitude:
I love thy music, thus I said,
When o'er thy perch the leaves were spread;
Sweet was thy song, but sweeter now
Thy carol on the leafless bough.
Sing, little bird! thy note shall cheer
The sadness of the dying year.

When violets pranked the earth with blue
And morning filled their cups with dew,
Thy slender voice with rippling trill
The budding April bowers would fill,
Nor passed its joyous tones away
When April rounded into May.
Thy life shall hail no second dawn,—
Sing little bird! the Spring is gone.

And I remember—well-a-day!—
Thy full-blown Summer round delay,
As when behind a broidered screen
Some holy maiden sings unseen:
With answering notes the woodland rung,
And every tree-top found a tongue.
How dead the shade! the groves are fair!
Sing, little bird! the woods are bare.

But now the Summer's chant is done
And mute the choral antiphon;
The birds have left the shivering pines
To flit among the trellised vines,
Or fan the air with scented plumes
Amid the love-sick orange-blooms,
And thou art here, alone,—alone—
Sing, little bird! the rest have flown.

The snow has capped yon distant hill,
At morn the running brook was still,
From driven herds the clouds that rise
Are like the smoke of sacrifice,
Ere long the frozen sod shall mock
The ploughshare, changed to stubborn rock,
The brawling streams shall soon be dumb,—
Sing, little bird! the frosts have come.

Fast, fast the lengthening shadows creep,
The songless fowls are half-asleep,
The air grows chill, the setting sun
May leave thee ere thy song is done,
The pulse that warms thy breast grows cold
The secrets die with thee, untold:
The lingering sunset still is bright,—
Sing, little bird! 'twill soon be night.

—O. W. HOLMES in Atlantic Monthly.

GOING FOR THE EDITOR.

[Personal Letter to the Courier-Journal.]

On a rainy day in June—unfortunately I cannot recall the exact date—I sent you for publication a beautiful poem, written in dactylic verse of five feet, by nine feet eight inches long in the clear of the manuscript. That poem is by me. That is, if it is yet pigeon-holed. If not—if it has passed through the paper-mills—then it was by me. You were authorized to publish it upon compliance with my terms, namely, the payment of $40 in lawful money. It is or was a $100 poem, but out of that liberality and over-conscientiousness which is the bane of a poet's life, you being one of my early friends and having known me when you were poorer and more pious, I was weak enough to let you have it at a discount. It was a clearly written manuscript, done in the best round hand of my amanuensis, and bore the proper underscoring lines to indicate the emphasis of italics and the vehemence of caps, in those finer passages which required such distinguishing marks. Any printer who can read and who is industrious might have read it. I waited long and patiently to see it appear in your paper, but it came not, and neither have mine eyes beheld those forty dollars, which is, or rather was, the price of my labor. The literature was neither published nor paid for, nor returned to me, and it is here that I might establish good grounds for complaint, but I forbear to do anything rashly, or to bestow upon you that moral chastisement which you so richly merit and deserve. It argues well for the times that there are yet a few of us that can rise superior to the base and vulgar considerations of money when the occasion requires it. I am one of that few. I am one to say that you may place that $40 in the nearest savings bank in which you have confidence, and leave it to accrue—compound interest and all—to your grandchildren. There is not much poetry in this, but there is independence in it, and magnanimity and self-denial. The author of that immortal poem, "The Forsaken Maiden of Despairing Woe," can never so far forget himself as to speak his just rights under the law. There shall be no suit between you and me. But I may be permitted to remind you that I transmitted with my poem a personal note, in which I modestly asked for your critical opinion concerning my poetry, as to its merits by comparison with that of our cousin Tennyson or that of our brother Longfellow, to which you did not deign a reply. Next to withholding my postage stamp this is the unkindest cut. I enclosed a stamp to prepare your answer. Where is that stamp? Where are those stamps? Out of our teeming millions of population—to speak in a national sense—out of those millions there are, it is safe to say, as many as 20,000 contributors who may each have sent you a stamp under circumstances similar to, if not identical with, my case. Will you please render an account to those disappointed and outraged victims? Will you please step to the blackboard and do the sum, that the deceived and bilkted may know how you have served them. I tell you that the course you are pursuing is doing injury to your paper, and sooner or later will work its utter ruin. The time will come, and that soon, when the rising poets of free America will turn their backs upon you in contempt. It is but fair and honorable to give you warning in good time, and this I do gratuitously. If a poverty, yea an utter famine, of original poetry shall ultimately come to your columns, you alone will be responsible. This is all I have to say.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.—A NATIVE PRAYER.

The latest reports from Bengal are anything but encouraging. A famine seems inevitable. The recent failure of crops involves the subsistence of some thirty millions of people. "In some villages of Dinagepore," says a correspondent of the London Times, "the people are eating jungle produce and the pith of the plantain tree, while they give 'a sort of tamarind stew" to their children.

The Bishop of Calcutta has prepared a form of prayer to be used in the Christian churches, and the "Santana Dharma Rakshani Sabha," or Society for the Defence of Eternal Religion—that is, orthodox idolatry—has issued the following formula:

"I. O Almighty Supreme Vishnu! Thou art the Preserver in this world; save, therefore, Bengal and other places from the impending dearth.

"II. O God! we, thy devoted people, humbly pray that thou wouldst rescue us always from future grain scarcity.

"III. O Asylum of Mercy! pour down thy bounteous showers of kindness, and cause the world to be supplied with a plentiful harvest.

"IV. In this *kali-yuga* (age of vice), we human beings live upon grain; so save our lives by that food, and spread abroad thy Divine glory over the universe.

"V. O Lord! Governor! Thou are the sole protector of the helpless; kindly pardon our sins, and, hearing our solicitations, bestow upon us thy universal benediction.

"VI. And also prolong the life of the sovereign, who is our ruler, for the prosperity of the subjects entirely depends upon the monarch's weal."

AT Montreal recently, the large bell of one of the churches relieved itself from a state of suspension while being rung, and crushed through the ceiling, landing in the vestibule and jarring the whole building.

COMING MUSICAL STARS.

The last number of Watson's Art Journal, a number illustrated for Christmas, contains a letter from Leipsic, which contains some important musical news. The writer says:

"The future of the United States concerning virtuosos is splendid. You may expect first the lion pianist, Dr. Hans von Bulow, ex son-in-law of Liszt. It is pretty sure that Bulow comes under the management of Ullmann. It is also probable that the charming pianist, Sophie Menter, who married recently the well-known violoncello virtuoso, Popper, who resigned his place as first violoncellist of the Vienna Opera Orchestra, for traveling purposes with his wife, will visit the United States. Sophie is known as the best female pianist of the present day, and Popper as a violoncello player is immense.

"Abt, the Chapelmaster in Brunswick, is working hard to finish an opera for the United States. As soon as the work is done he will send it immediately thither for study, and he himself will follow a short time after.

"The tenor Wachtel enjoys the best health; he told me, with a smiling face, that he will visit New York again; that he has not yet decided exactly the time, for he is very fond of the American dollars. Frau Dr. Clara Schumann wishes to come also, but she wants somebody who will guaranty her for six months $20,000 net for her part. That amount would not be too much, but the difficulty is she wants to come only with her friend, the well known violinist, Joachim, in company with his wife, a very great songstress, who wants also $20,000, making $40,000. Where is Barnum, or somebody else?

"Six years ago Liszt got an offer for $100,000 guarantied by his friend and publisher, Julius Schuberth. Liszt replied: "Not yet, my dear friend; let us talk about the matter in later time after Rubinstein and Bulow have been there.' Of course, after the visit of Bulow Schuberth will remind his friend of his promise. But, alas! it is yet an unsettled question if the gray-haired hero feels still in the same mind as he felt six years ago. Money don't play part with Listz, even could he have guarantied to him one million francs.

"The fame of your Thomas orchestra is so advanced here in Germany that Liszt, Raff and Wagner wish to have their works performed by this society; even more, for Raff has recently composed for Thomas a suite in five numbers, for solo violin and grand orchestra. What a triumph for Mr. Thomas; also for Listeman and the members of that society!

"Another news is of Edward Mollenhauer's work, the Passions, for orchestra and chorus, decidedly a composition of great merit; the score has been asked for the second time, by Chapelmaster Reinecke, for review, with the intention to produce it in the world-renowned Gewandhaus concerts.

"I have to conclude my letter with a very sad piece of news. Henri Vieuxtemps, the great violinist and composer, has been struck with paralysis in both his arms, and they are entirely useless."

THE SENTENCE OF BAZAINE.

The London Telegraph's Paris letter gives the following account of the condemnation of Marshal Bazaine by the Court at Versailles: In the midst of an impressive silence, which followed after Maitre Lachaud had resumed his seat, the Duc d'Aumale turned to Bazaine and inquired if he had anything to add to his defense.

The Marshal rose hurriedly, but with dignity, and said: "I bear two words on my breast, (striking, as he spoke, the decoration of the Legion of Honor.) 'Honneur et Patrie.' I have never wavered in my forty-two years of service in devotion to my country. I have never, either at Metz or elsewhere, forfeited my honor. I swear it in presence of that Christ," (pointing to the picture of "Christ on the Cross," which was hanging opposite on the wall, above the head of the Duc d'Aumale.) Then, collecting his papers, the Marshal, in his habitual hurried manner, walked out of the Court for the last time, so far as this trial is concerned, for the sentence was to be pronounced in his absence.

Before the Judges withdrew—it was now half-past four o'clock—the President begged the supplementary judges to hold themselves at the disposal of the Council. Its members, the Duc d'Aumale, President; General de la Motterouge, General Chaubaud-Latour, General Tripier, General Martimprey, General Princeteau and General Martinez Dechesnez, then retired. This dais was cleared of visitors by the gendarmes, who formed a cordon round it, so as to preclude the possibility of communication with the members of the court-martial, the audience being in the meantime warned that they must make no signs of approbation or disapprobation when the verdict was pronounced. It was half-past eight when the Captain in command of the guard drew his sword and ordered the gendarmes to present arms, which was the signal for the return of the judges. A few seconds afterwards the Duc D'Aumale entered, followed by his colleagues, the Captain exclaiming at the same moment, "Stand up before the Council." With almost military precision the crowd rose, while something like a thrill of expectation ran through the whole court. The scene was very impressive. When, in the midst of a solemn and almost awful silence, broken only once by a stifled murmur—the Duc D'Aumale and the Generals having raised their cocked hats—the President pronounced the first words of the solemn utterance, "In the name of the French people," the emotion and suspense were overpowering.

The sentence pronounced, the crowd gradually and quietly ebbed away. In Paris there was naturally the most intense excitement. The Versailles train which brought the first intelligence was besieged at the St. Lazare station by an immense concourse of people, who had waited for hours to hear the issue. The first passenger to alight became immediately the centre of a large throng who broke loose from the sergeant-de-ville, and, as soon as the word "death" had been pronounced, a loud, prolonged shout echoed and re-echoed from end to end of the long waiting hall. The crowd clapped hands exultantly, as if some great victory had been gained, and the cry was enthusiastically raised, a mort, taken up by the crowd outside and promulgated from street to street, calling forth everywhere a general, long and savage applause.

THE SCENE OF BAZAINE'S IMPRISONMENT.

The fort Sainte Marguerite, whither Bazaine has been transferred, was constructed under Louis XIII. and repaired by Vauban. Among the celebrated prisoners who have been confined there are Omer Falon, the Man in the Iron Mask, the poet Lagrange-Chancel, and a certain Bishop Broglie, who flourished during the first empire. From 1841 to 1859 a number of Arab prisoners were detained there.

Pliny speaks of a city called Vergoanum, which once existed in the Isle St. Marguerite; but no trace of it can now be found. In the seventeenth century the first of the modern fortifications was built by order of Richelieu. The fort was besieged in 1635 by the Spanish, and in 1746 by the Piedmontese and Austrians.

Prosper Merrimee, in his "Voyages dans le Midi," gives some interesting details about this fortress, and particularly about the room in which the Man with the Iron Mask was confined for seventeen years.

No one supposes, however, that Bazaine will remain very long in this prison. It is generally believed that in a few years his sentence will be commuted to banishment.—[N. Y. Post.

WINTER.

Thou dark-robed man with solemn pace,
And mantle muffled round thy face,
Like the dim vision seen by Saul,
Upraised by spells from Death's dark hall:
Thou sad, small man, face thin and old,
Teeth set, and nose pinched blue with cold,—
Ne'er mind! Thy coat, so long and black,
And fitting round thee all so slack,
Has glorious spangles, and its stars
Are like a conqueror's fresh from wars.
Who wove it in Time's awful loom,
With woof of glory, warp of gloom?
Jove's planet glitters on thy breast;
The morning star adorns thy crest:
The waxing or the waning moon
Clings to thy turban, late or soon;
Orion's, belt is thine,—thy thigh
His jeweled sword hangs brightly by
The Pleiades seven, the Gypsy's star,
Shine as thy shoulder knots afar:
And the great Dog-star, bright, unknown,
Blazes beside thee like a throne.
Take heart! thy coat, so long and black
Sore—worn, and fitting round thee slack,
Is brodered by the Northern Lights,
Those silver arrows shot by sprites,—
Is powdered by the Milky Way
With awful pearls unknown to-day,
Which well make up for all the hues
Proud Summer, bridegroom-like, may use.

Proud Summer, with his roses' sheen,
And dress of scarlet, blue, and green,
Floods us with such a sea of light
We miss the faint, far isles of Night,
And thoughtless dance, while he with lute
Beguiles us, or assists to fruit;
But, like a shade from Spirit-land,
Dim Winter beckons with his hand,—
He beckons; all things darker grow,
Save white-churned waves and wreathing snow:
We pause; a chill creeps through our veins;
We dare not thank him for his pains;
We fear to follow, and we creep
To candle-light, to cards, to sleep.

Yet, when we follow him, how deep
The secret he has got to keep!
How wonderful! how passing grand!
For peering through his storms there stand
The eternal cities of the sky,
With stars like street-lamps hung on high:
No angel yet can sum their worth,
Though angels sang when they had birth
[Chambers' Journal.

KATHLEEN O'NEIL.

"Kathleen, is it possible that you are crying again? Did I not tell you that I would discharge you if I found you indulging in this foolish whimpering anymore?"

Poor Kathleen O'Neil had been dusting the elegantly furnished drawing-room, and she stood before an exquisite little painting of one of the blue, sparkling Irish lakes, set in gold green shores, with a sky beyond like liquid amber—stood with her apron to her eyes, and her ruddy cheeks deluged with tears.

"I couldn't help it, ma'am," she sobbed, "but it puts me in mind of home."

"Home!" scornfully echoed Mrs. Arnott. "Your home! A shanty in a bog. It isn't likely you ever saw such a spot as that."

"Deed did I, then, ma'am," answered Kathleen, "and many a time. For we lived beyant them same green shores, when—

"There, that will do," said Mrs. Arnott, coldly, "I don't care about any reminiscences."

Kathleen did not understand the five-syllabled word, but her quick nature comprehended the sarcastic tone. The tears were dried in their fount—the scarlet spot glowed in either cheek.

"She looks down on me as if I was a dog!" Kathleen thought to herself. "And sure it's the same flesh and blood God has given to us both. How would she like it I wonder, to be in a strange land, and niver a kind word spoken to her? O, but if I could see mother and little Honora, and Teddy that's but a baby yet; but it's the blue sea rolls between us, and it's all alone I am!"

Poor Kathleen! the sense of desolation came upon her with sickening power just then as she stood before the picture of the sweet Irish lake, with the wet splashes on her cheek, and Mrs. Arnott's cold, hard voice sounding in her ears.

"It's a great pity to be obliged to do with these wild, untutored Irish."

Kathleen was just bringing up the tray, and Mrs. Arnott's words sounded distinctly in her ears as she paused on the top step to get breath.

"Of course, my dear," said Mrs. Tudor Audor, sympathetically, "they're bad, thoroughly bad, the whole lot of them. I'd send them all back to their native country if it lay in my power."

"I wish they were all at the bottom of the sea," said Mrs. Arnott, "and then, perhaps, we would have a chance to employ Swedes, or Chinese, or somebody that would at least earn their bread. Is that you, Kathleen? Why don't you bring the ice-water in at once, instead of dawdling there?"

Kathleen obeyed, but the dreary, home-sick feeling that thrilled through all her pulses can hardly be described.

"If I was only at home again, she thought, where the poorest and the meanest have a kind word for each other! They scorn and hate me here; and sure, I've tried to do my best, but the lady has a heart of stone, and even the little children in the nursery, with their French maid, make fun of Irish Kathleen."

And the lonely exile wept herself to sleep on her solitary pillow that night. It was a mere closet of a room, without light or ventilation, that she occupied. Mrs. Arnott thought that any place was good enough for Kathleen; the bed was hard, and insufficiently provided with clothing, but as Mrs. Arnott carelessly observed, it was no doubt a great deal better than she was accustomed to at home. And she had just paid to Isaacson &Co. a thousand dollars apiece for draping her drawing-room windows with lace and brocatelle—so, of course, there was nothing left for such a trifle as the comfort of her servants.

"Is Kathleen sick, mamma?" little Julia Arnott asked one day; "she cries so much and looks so white!"

Mr. Arnott, a stout-built, good-natured man of forty or thereabouts, glanced up from his paper.

"What does the child mean, Lucretia?" he asked of his wife. "I hope that you look a little after your girls."

"Of course I do," she said, sharply. "Kathleen is a silent, sullen thing, and I shall discharge her next month. Natalia has a cousin who wants the place."

"Has she any friends in the country—Kathleen, I mean?"

"Not that I know of."

"Seems to me I wouldn't discharge her, then. It would be rather hard, unless she is guilty of some fault."

Mrs. Arnott bit her lip.

"Gentlemen understand nothing of the management of a household," said she, tartly. "These girls haven't our sensitive natures, either. They are quite used to knocking around the world. Are you going down town now?"

"Yes."

"I wish you'd stop and ask Dr. Hart to stop here this morning; little Clarence is feverish."

"Anything serious?"

"I hope not," the mother answered, "but I always like to take these things in time."

Dr. Hart leaned over Clarence's little crib; he involuntarily uttered the name of a malignant type of fever just then raging in the city.

"I wish that you had sent for me before. I fear that it is two late to secure the exemption of your other little ones. But with constant care I think we may save the little fellow. You have a good nurse?"

"An excellent one. I can trust Natalia as I would trust myself."

"You are fortunate," said the doctor. He had scarcely closed the door, when Natalia came to her mistress.

"My month expires to-morrow, madam, will you pay me my wages, and let me take my departure at once?"

"But, Natalia, the baby is sick—"

"One's first duty is to one's self; I would not risk the infection for twice what you pay me."

And Natalia packed her trunk and departed, without coming into the nursery to bid little Clarence good bye.

The cook was next to give warning. Matilda, the laundress, took herself off without any such preliminary ceremony.

"I am going, too," said the seamstress. "Mrs. Arnott wouldn't have lifted her finger if we'd all been dying, and I believe in doing to others as they do to me."

And almost before she knew it, the stricken mother was left alone by the bedside of her suffering babe. Neighbors crossed on the other side of the street like the priests and Levites of old; friends contented themselves by sending in to inquire; even hired nurses avoided the malignant fever.

"Is there no one to help me?" she moaned, wringing her white jeweled hands together. "Have all pity and womanly sympathy died out of the world?"

A slight noise caused her to turn, and Kathleen O'Neil was at her side, busy in arranging the table.

"I thought you, too, had gone, Kathleen!" she cried.

"Sure, ma'am, what should I be going for?" asked Kathleen, simply, "and the bits of children sick, and you in sore trouble? I nursed the little brothers and sisters at home, and I know just what needs to be done."

And she took little Clarence in her arms with a soft tenderness that went to the mother's heart.

"Are you not afraid, Kathleen?"

"What should I be afraid of, ma'am? Isn't the God's sky over us all, whether it's the green banks of Ireland, or the church steeple of this great confusing city? Oh, ma'am, He'll not take the bonny baby from us."

All Mrs. Arnott's children had the fever—last of all she was prostrated by it—and Kathleen watched over every one, faithful, true and tender.

"Kathleen," Mrs. Arnott said, the first day she sat up, with the Irish girl arranging the pillows about her wasted form, "Oh, Kathleen, I don't deserve this."

"Sure, ma'am, if we all had our deserts in this world, it's a sorry place it would be, I'm thinking," laughed Kathleen.

"But Kathleen, I was cruel to you—so perfectly heartless!"

"We won't talk of it, ma'am dear," said Kathleen, evasively.

"But say just once that you forgive me!" pleaded the lady once so haughty.

"I forgive you, ma'am, as free as the sunshine," Kathleen answered softly.

"And you'll stay with me always, and be my friend, Kathleen?"

"If God wills it, ma'am."

And Mrs. Arnott put her lips to kiss the fresh, cool cheeks of Irish Kathleen.

The years that have passed since then have made men and women of the little people that Kathleen nursed through the fever; and strangers who visit Mrs. Arnott scarcely know what to make of the plump, comely, middle-aged woman who moves about the house apparently as much at home in it as the mistress herself—who is always consulted about everything, and trusted with all secrets.

"Is she a housekeeper, or a servant, or a relation?" some one once asked."

Mrs. Arnott replied: "She is my true and trusted friend, Kathleen O'Neil."

PENNSYLVANIA ENGINEERS.

The following card was addressed to Edgar Thomson by a committee of engineers on the N. Y. division of the road.

J. E. Thomson, President Pennsylvania Railroad:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, a committee representing the locomotive engineers of the New York division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, regret to learn that the Board of Directors has deemed it necessary to order the issue of your circular of December 26, causing a reduction of 10 per cent upon the wages and salaries of all persons in the service of the Company. We feel that this reduction comes very hard on the employees of the New York division, owing to the fact that rent and the general expenses of living are much greater here than on Western roads, owing to the large population over the line of the road between New York and Philadelphia. We had hoped that some modification of the order would have been made for this division of the road. We fully understand the large falling off in the traffic of the Company; and, in view of the great inconvenience that would ensue from the stoppage of trains to the large number of passengers residing on the line of the division, engaged in daily business in New York or Philadelphia, as well as of the uniform courtesy and kindness with which we have been treated by the officers with whom we are brought in daily contact, we do not propose to take such action as will damage in any way the business of the company, or inconvenience the officers or the public. Trusting to the generosity and honor of yourself and your associate directors to place our wages at the old standard as soon as the present emergency is passed, we most respectfully ask that you will give this matter your candid consideration, feeling satisfied that the Board of Directors will indorse any course of action recommended by you.

JAMES W. SANFORD,
EDWARD PAGE,
CHARLES FOX.

DEATH OF REV. PIERCE MAHER.

The demise of Rev. Father Maher, which occurred on Sunday at Norristown, has filled the hearts of his old congregation in this city who have been apprised of it with inexpressible sorrow, and many others who enjoyed the acquaintance of the distinguished Catholic divine have received the announcement with the most poignant regret. Rev. Father Maher was pastor of St. Patrick's church, this city, for a quarter of a century, and during his protracted ministerial career here he not only possessed the confidence and affection of his congregation but numbered among his warm personal friends outside the church hundreds of residents of the capital. He was genial in his manners, gifted with rare social qualities and thoroughly versed in theology. Father Maher was born in Ireland, where he recieved his classical education. About 1838 he emigrated to this country and studied theology in Philadelphia. His instructors were the Most Rev. E. P. Kendrick late archbishop of Baltimore, and the Most Rev. P. R. Kendrick, now archbishop of St. Louis. Father Maher's death was the result of heart disease. The age of the deceased was about sixty years.—[Harrisburg Patriot.

HOW BUCHANAN'S ADMINISTRATION WAS BETTER THAN GRANT'S.

[Washington Cor of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The question has already arisen, and still awaits an answer, whether our Administration will meet the present financial difficulties with as much good sense as, in a similar emergency, marked the action of Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet.

After the panic of 1857 began, when the revenues were decreasing as now, that Democratic and much abused Administration, as is known, issued immediate orders to stop all expenses not absolutely necessary to the efficiency of the public service. And these directions were rigorously observed, and millions were saved before Congress met.

Will Gen. Grant, with this wholesome example, lag behind an Administration which Republicans have been taught to despise? If the question requires an answer now, that answer can only be: Thus far he has done so.

Warrants follow warrants hourly through the Treasury calling for thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars that represent the same class of expenses which Buchanan stopped. Though the expenditures have constantly exceeded the receipts for three months, there has been no attempt on the part of the Executive branch of the government to save a single dollar. And yet a very large part of the appropriations made by Congress are not mandatory, but their expenditure is wholly within the discretion of the different Secretaries.

VARIETIES.

WIENIAWSKI, it is said, is to be made professor of the violin in the Brussels Conservatory of Music.

BROKER—How are you off for money this morning? Cashier—I am off with what little there was in the bank. Good-by.

A LIVERPOOL hospital refuses to accept a gift of a thousand pounds until the donor gives his name. Not every one would be so particular.

A FRUGAL agriculturist in Venango county recently charged the friends who attended his daughter's wedding for their dinner and horse feed.

A PARTY of burglars at Yonkers, N. Y., were recently tracked by the footprints left by them in the snow, and the whole arrested with the plunder in their possession.

A COMMITTEE which has been examining the financial affairs of the Maine Insane Hospital has a mild way of putting it. "We find," says the report, "some irregularities in the accounts, and recommend a change in the financial officer."

THE big rhinoceros, the pride of the London Zoological Gardens, is no more. He succumbed to a severe attack of indigestion, and died in the bosom of his family. He leaves a widow and an infant son to mourn his loss.

AT a recent wedding in New York, the organist failed to put in an appearance, and at the eleventh hour the bride's sister, who is a fine performer, struck up the inevitable "wedding March" just as the bridal party arrived.

BALTIMORE will not admit girls to the High School under 12 years of age. It thinks that below this limit the children would have to undergo a process of mental forcing, which is very injurious, and quite opposed to the complete development of their minds.

AT a recent meeting

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR, } WM. SCHOYER,
JOS. S. LARE, } E. A. MYERS.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 10, 1874.

IT turns out that Alexander H. Stephens is not in favor of the Civil Rights Bill, after all. The Radical papers have now ceased to praise and began to curse him.

THE meanest phase of the war over the Chief Justiceship is between Mrs. Fish and Mrs. Williams, as to who will be the second lady of the land. This is what might be called a cod-fish war.

THE Ohio Legislature assembled yesterday. It is Democratic on joint ballot by about twenty majority. About the first act will be to re-district the State for Congressmen, and break up the infamous Radical gerrymander which practically disfranchise 100,000 Democrats.

AS we predicted a few days ago the robber king, Victor Emanuel, has made his raid upon the Vatican library and galleries, at Rome, and will scatter the most valuable collection of books, manuscripts, paintings and stationery in the world, to the highest bidder. A fellow must live you know.

DURING November and December the public debt increased at the rate of one hundred millions of dollars per year. Doubling up salaries, paying for horses and carriages, as well as the wages of the house servants of Radical rulers, are, we opine, some of the "blessings" the people prefer not to have showered upon them.

SAM JOSEPHS is credited to the Democrats, although he is no credit to any party. He buys his seat by corruption and holds it to make money. He was a Mackey Democrat during the late canvass like some in this city, who are always to be found in Democratic Conventions, but who always vote the Republican ticket. They have no right in Democratic company.

STATE Treasurer Mackey shows no disposition to inform the people where he has deposited their money and what security, if any, he holds for its safety, although frequently called upon to do so. His personal organ asserts that everything is right—then why does he decline to give the desired information which the tax-payers are so anxious to get?

A SPECIAL dispatch from West Jefferson, Ohio, details the murder of a young lady by her brother, in consequence of her objecting to the young man playing the violin on Sunday. The dispatch closes by saying that "the young man seems much distressed." This is truly wonderful. The young man will no doubt turn out to be a martyr.

THE President has sent a message to Congress relative to the Virginius affair, in which he details the inside history of the negotiations. But most of the facts have already been discussed. He maintains the ground that if the papers of the vessel were illegal or fraudulent, the offense was against the United States and not against Spain. The courts of the United States could alone take cognizance of the matter. The flag was the protector of the Virginius against all nations except our own. This is the main point in the President's message.

REPUBLICAN journals, which were loudest in demanding the re-election of the drunken horse-jockey Grant, over the statesman Seymour, whose fitness and pre-eminent purity of character even his bitterest political enemies did not debate or deny, are now engaged in showing up the unfitness of their President for his place, his extravagance and weakness, Sich is life.

THE Dispatch still plays well the *role* of a court journal. Yesterday it tells us that "our worthy President is an admirer of good horses, but our President buys them out of his own private means." Now where does the Dispatch get its authority for such statements? Most taxpayers are under the impression that Grant pays for some of his horse flesh out of the extra twenty-five thousand dollar yearly grab, he did make and is now making on the people's treasure. Grant gets his horse-flesh just where Attorney-General Williams and other Radical officials get theirs, from the United States Government, and there is no use in any court journal trying to make it appear otherwise.

THE MODEL REPUBLIC.

Spain may properly be styled the model Republic, and Castelar is entitled to the distinction of being a truly good Radical. He believes in office. He evidently regards the holding of office as the chief end of man—just as our Radicals on this side of the water feel.

It pleased the Spanish Cortes the other day to elect a new President for the Spanish Republic. There were two candidates before that body—President Castelar and Marshal Serrano. The latter gentleman received a majority of twenty votes. But this fact did not disturb Don Castelar in the least. He had been expecting defeat for several days, and had his good henchman, Don Pavia, place fourteen thousand troops conveniently, and as soon as the result was announced, Don Castelar dissolved the Cortes, nullified its acts and made himself dictator of Spain.

In the meantime Don Serrano went to work and organized his government—appointed a Cabinet, so we have two Spanish Republics instead of one. We rather incline to the belief that Gen. Sickles understood his business when he resigned the Spanish mission. A man can't conveniently be Minister to two great Republics at the same time. But the Gazette ought to be happy. The appointment of Gen. Cushing, a life long Democrat, to the Spanish Mission, sorely troubled its gizzard for some time, but we rather think that it will now be able to perceive that Grant did not intend by the appointment of Cushing to help Democrats into place. It was simply detailing a forlorn hope. Gen. Grant intended to make a sort of a Uriah of Gen. Cushing. He evidently has designs upon the Democratic maiden, who of late has been trigging herself out in holiday attire.

When Cushing gets over to Madrid he will find two Republicans, one of which he will have to recognize as the true prince. The other of course will put him out of the way as quickly as possible, and in the way all the leading Democrats can be disposed of in succession. Whenever a Democrat becomes uncomfortably prominent, he can be sent over to Spain and thus got rid of.

But badinage aside, we are curious to know what Grant and Fish are going to do. For months they have been slobbering over this man Castelar, and in defiance of George Washington's sound advice, have been secretly negotiating an alliance with him, thus involving the country in one of the most dangerous foreign complications that can be imagined. All the leading powers of Europe have given their adhesion to Serrano, whose mission is to re-establish monarchy in Spain, by restoring the Bourbon dynasty. Castelar proposes to create a new dynasty—one of the Napolionic order—but it means the Empire under any and all circumstances.

Grant and Fish have committed the United States to the worst form of Cæsarism in Spain. The bubble of Spanish Republic is bursted, and the United States is placed in a strange predicament. It must either back down from its own agreement, or provoke a war with the combined monarchies of the old world in support of the worst form of Cæsarism.

The Spanish mission ought to be abolished. There is no government in Spain. It is simply a den of constitutional murderers. The Moorish and the Latin races have united in Spain, and a community of murderers is the result. Since the days of the first African invasion the Spanish Peninsula has been the nursery of assassins, and the Spanish government has only been a new name for organized murder and rapine. And with this combination the government of the United States has involved itself to an extent not yet fully understood, but which will eventually involve it in war or degrading humiliation.

AN ABUSED MAN.

We do not remember that we ever estimated Mr. Jefferson Davis as among the greatest men this country produced. In fact we have always believed that there were many greater men than he. But at the same time we do not think that Mr. Davis should be habitually misrepresented more than other men. Considering all things, we think that he has kept remarkably quiet during the past eight years, and seems more anxious than ever to be "let alone," and we think that Mr. Jefferson Davis has some rights that the habitual Radical liar ought to respect.

The other day, in Vicksburg, Mississippi, he explained to some friends, who insisted upon a speech, why he did not feel inclined to indulge in speech-making to any great extent. In this connection he said:

Mr. Davis said that he felt exceedingly gratified at this tribute of respect from those amongst whom the greater portion of his life had been spent, for whom he entertained the warmest affection; that he should ever remember it with pleasure and satisfaction, but that as to his making any public expressions of his views he was satisfied that, in view of his peculiar situation, it could be of little benefit to our people or the principles to which we were all devoted, and that the occasion might be seized by those who differed from us to take advantage of anything he might say for the purpose of using it to our injury. This he said had been his resolution, when he was, after the late civil war, released from prison, and on the rare occasions when he felt forced to deviate from it, the result had justified the wisdom of his course. As for instance, when he made a few remarks on the occasion of the meeting of the Southern Historical Society, last summer, at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, his utterances had been eagerly seized upon by the partisan press of the North and West and perverted to our injury. He remarked that for himself, personally, he did not regard the clamor, but deplored the mischief to his people. He added that many things that might be said without notice by other men would not be overlooked in him. His judgment, therefore, forbade his acceding to the flattering request. Mr. Davis said that the masses of the people in all sections of this country were not interested in the corruption that prevails—the Credit Mobilier, the salary grab steal, etc.—and were always in favor of an honest administration of the Government; and that while the politicians might disregard the sentiment of the people for a while, with the expectation of either defying the sentiment or deceiving the people by their watch-cries and political programmes, the truth is mighty and will inevitably prevail; that the cry about the degeneracy of the times was an old one, but the mass of the people were sound.

One would naturally think that Mr. Davis' refusal to obtrude his views upon the public ought to protect him from misrepresentation. But it does not happen to be the case. The Philadelphia Bulletin, the subsidized organ of the infamous Pennsylvania Ring, and an opposer of the new Constitution, seizes upon it as an occasion to misrepresent and abuse the fragile ex-President of the Confederacy. Because Mr. Davis chose to express his regret at the Credit Mobilier steal and the salary grab, the Bulletin charges that he was guilty of taking money from the Confederate treasury for his own behoof, and contrary to law. This charge is wholly unsupported, and is evidently trumped up by the Ring organ for the mere purpose of throwing dirt at Mr. Davis. Had he made a speech instead or declining to do so, it would have afforded the Bulletin an ample field for misrepresentation, and Mr. Davis would have been credited with saying things that he never dreamed of. Because he refused to afford this opportunity for misrepresentation the Bulletin does the next best thing for its cause, and invents a few lies to beslime him with.

CURRENCY TINKERING.

The plan proposed for the consideration of Congress by Judge Kelley, and other members as a presumed remedy for the financial troubles of our country, may help to facilitate the management of government finances, and, indirectly, it may aid to some extent in the transactions of bankers and money dealers. So far as it may assist in restoring general confidence throughout the land, it may also benefit the general public. So far as it may help to resuscitate the depressed manufacturing interest, in a healthy manner, it may be productive of good; but it would be an error to imagine, for one moment, that any manipulation of our national indebtedness, at the present period, can be a panacea for the difficulties in chief so to speak, under which the people of the United States are now laboring.

It may be a great convenience, to have an intermediate, interest-bearing, currency bond, having the national credit, as an elastic medium between the ordinary paper currency and the more ponderous national bond; but it can be nothing more. It adds nothing to the real wealth of the government, or of the people. It is only an additional piece of governmental machinery, designed to facilitate monetary transactions. It is merely an extra issue by the government of more promises to pay, in another form. True, banks, bankers, merchants, manufacturers and others, who have unemployed capital, may instead of holding paper currency, hold currency bonds upon which 3 65-100 per cent. interest is running, which they may either hold in their hands, as long as they please, or, when they want ordinary paper for the purpose of paying out, they may exchange for or purchase the same. We now have two currencies. When the proposed convertible bond currency is added, we shall have three. What can banks, bankers and others do, now, with their unemployed capital? They can buy United States 5 per cent. bonds, and hold them as long as they please, and when they want more currency for any purpose, can they not buy it with these bonds? It may be said that the proposed currency-bond is to be issued in smaller denominations, so as to be handy as a circulating medium. Why not make the 5 per cent. bonds into smaller denominations, for the same purpose? It may be answered, because one of the ideas is to substitute for a 5 per cent., a 3 65-100 per cent. indebtedness of the government. Well, so far as this could be done, it might help the government, to a small extent; but is this age, in this country, a 3 65-100 per cent. age? Money, in the United States, everywhere is worth double of 3 65-100 per cent. Suppose that now all this national currency in the United States was bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum; that Congress in order to bring the value nearer to the current value of gold, should so enact. What then? If at the same time Congress would make the paper receivable for customs dues, of course the paper would be on a par with gold. So it would be now, without making the currency interest bearing, if paper was made receivable for custom dues; but the government, having its interest to pay in gold, much of it due in foreign countries, upon the nation's bonds, would still have to provide for the receipt, or purchase of sufficient gold for that purpose; but they surely would not have to pay 10 per cent. for it when their currency and gold, for such an extent of business at home, were kept at par. Suppose that the government did have to pay 5 per cent, were, for $150,000,000 of annual interest. That would be only $7,500,000 per annum. That sum would (possibly) have to be paid indirectly by the people, in order to keep the credit of our country intact. Why the people are paying double that sum, now. More than that. The people are doing all their business with a currency that is at a discount of 10 per cent—and what is worse, it is a fluctuating discount, fluctuating at the mercy of money sharpers.

But, supposing the whole matter of paying currency and gold, to be finally and beautifully arranged, on any basis or plan, so that we may have a United States paper issue and gold, both at par. What then? Can this settle and relieve the country from monetary troubles which have come upon it? By no means. The stupendous evils that are upon us as a people, do not admit of removal by any tinkering or any management of the currency. In order to judge clearly as to the proper measures of relief to our people, we must carefully consider the causes which have led to the present condition of things; and see how far they are still operating, and how far they have ceased; and what we have in their stead. Then, by regarding the near future, we may judge more intelligently respecting the immediate as well as the permanent effect of any public remedial scheme. At last, we need not seek to hide it, the people themselves are beginning to learn the root of the matter, and to know that even the greatest communities when put into hot houses and forced, although they flourish and grow rapidly for a time, are poorly prepared to withstand the biting frosts of the winter air. To drop the figure, the national debt has not proved to be a national blessing, as some financiers proclaimed, any more than was the national war; but during the war, millions upon millions of dollars were squandered, and acted with ten thousand devil power in demoralizing thousands of our citizens, and indeed revolutionized the entire business of the country; establishing and upholding values, which, though once normal to a ruined currency, are false now, when that currency is within ten per cent of its normal rate. Thus, upon imaginary wealth the business of the country in almost every department has been expanded beyond its legitimate limits. This has created, as it were, many fortunes in double quick time, and carried real estate in many places to fabulous prices. General extravagance has naturally become the order of the day. Our people have been mortgaging their properties and their labor for ready means to follow the phantom of sudden fortune. Million after million of bonds of States, cities, counties, and individual corporations, have been poured out like water, the bulk thereof having gone across the ocean to be shaved and the reduced proceeds returned to us, giving us the cash with which to carry on our numberless enterprizes. Meanwhile, money being so abundant and credit so good, a class of philanthropists have sprung up—they seem to have come out of the ground, like Roderick Dhu's men, or like locusts, and to have overshadowed the land with their benignant wings.

They have erected a money-god even more imposing than the golden Calf of Aaron; and they have caused all our people, male and female, to bow down and worship, money.

The monied men of Europe, where the capital of the world yet centres, are ever ready to take almost any quantity of American bonds, so long as they are sure of the payment of the interest, with a reasonable provision for the ultimate redemption of the capital; but in a young country like ours, there is a limit, against which any go-ahead people run periodically though at irregular times. And this is what has occurred now; but as it is not to the interest of numerous speculators that this should stand out too clearly, we find all sorts of false theories, and subterfuges, designed to hide the truth.

During the last ten years, our country has been saddled with taxes enough to eat out the entire substance of any ordinary people; and therefore we have labored hard, and paid these enormous taxes; accomplishing some diminution of the public debt; (although of late it has increased and is largely increasing) but by no means in a ratio corresponding to the grievous taxation. Meanwile, under the the management of the death-dealing, extravagant, and wicked administration of Radicalism, nearly half of our country has been well nigh ruined out and out—the Southern States; while those of the North have been puffed up till they are almost ready to burst. Radicals have by their policy produced all this, and it will never be remedied till they are hurled from power. They would now tickle the ears of the groundlings with more issues of government paper—just as if that added one dollar to the wealth of the people; and which the currency tinkers well know it would not. At the very same time, they are holding on with a death grip to increased salaries, which were created on a false basis, and which are utterly disproportionate to the condition of things to which we as a people must soon come. The number of sappers of the people's earnings, and the amount, by millions, that these non-producers draw from the labor of the country—from the real producers of wealth, is perfectly enormous and outrageous. Let the people study these things, and not be deceived.

VERY NEAT.

The speech of Mr. Butler B. Strang upon taking the Speaker's chair in the Senate, is a perfect little gem in its way. It ought to be framed and hung up in every household in the Common wealth. He said that when it was intimated that the people desired to elect their own State Treasurer, the Legislature freely gave up its prerogative and let them do it. When the people said that they wanted to form a new Constitution for their better Government and protection, the Legislature did not say them nay; and finally when the members of the Constitutional Convention asked to submit such an ordinance for its adoption, as they might deem best, there was not one legislative voice raised in opposition.

These three points are put forward by Mr. Strang to show that the Pennsylvania Legislature is the most liberal body on the Continent, since it permits the people to occasionally exercise their Constitutional rights. Whether it was egotism or ignorance that had the better of Mr. Strang when he delivered his speech, we do not know, nor does it matter much. Does he not know that the Legislature is the servant and not the master of the people—that its members exercise only delegated power, which originates with the people who elect them? Viewed in its proper light, the boasted liberality set forth by Mr. Strang is simply a humbug. The Legislature possesses no such prerogatives over the people as falsely assumed by Mr. Strang. The people are superior to the Legislature.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We give this morning a pretty full resume of Governor Hartranft's annual message. Like most documents of the kind, it is not remarkable for the presentation of any striking facts which have not already been discussed in the press. The total public debt to the date of Nov. 30th is put at $25,789,821 94. The amount of cash in the Treasury on the same date was $1,825,151 24. He estimates that the receipts of taxes will fall about $1,500,000 less than last year.

He recommends the Legislature to take the necessary steps to put the new Constitution into operation at once. He ignores that provision of the Schedule which provides that it shall go into operation on the 1st day of January, but as the action of the Legislature already looks in that direction, his remarks are not very well timed.

He makes several recommenations concerning the Centennial, and other matters, for which we have not room for an extended notice this morning. As a whole, the message will do excellently to fill space—and that is about all that can be said about it.

ADMINISTRATION ECONOMY.

AN INCREASE OF MORE THAN TWENTY AND ONE-HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN THE PUBLIC DEBT DURING THE PAST THREE MONTHS.

The people have experienced and are now experiencing the good times promised them by the re-election of President Grant, whose economy of administration is thus shown by the following figures taken from the statements of the Secretary of the Treasury:

Increase in the Public Debt.

1873	During October	$3,039,578
"	" November	9,028,576
"	" December	8,453,272
	Total	$20,521,426

And this in time of peace! Really Grant is taxing us heavily for his loyalty and patriotism.

SO MUCH FOR LOYALTY.

Immediately preceding the Presidential election, we heard a great deal about economy in the public service, diminution of taxes, decrease in the public debt, civil service reform, plenty of greenbacks, no tax on tea and coffee, uninterrupted prosperity, capital undisturbed by panics and labor amply rewarded, if only Grant was re-elected. The people were beguiled with sweet promises which were only kept to the ear to be broken to the hope. Since the royal family of Grant have again been fastened upon the necks of the people, not a single promise has been kept or a prophecy fulfilled. The very reverse is true and the nation going from bad to worse every hour.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Gov. Allen of Ohio, we are informed by a correspondent, has taken five rooms at the Neil House, Columbus, for himself and family, which consists of five persons, at the rate of three hundred dollars per month; as the Governor receives but four thousand dollars salary, he will have but a small margin for extras. We do differently in Pennsylvania, the Governor gets ten thousand dollars per annum, and a fine mansion to live in; but then our Governor is a Republican, statesman, scholar and a member of the ring, which makes a difference you know.

WE hope the rumor may prove true that the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew may be enabled to take a seat in the present Legislature. That body will have to pass laws in accordance with the new Constitution, and no safer counsellor can be entrusted with this work than Mr. Buckalew. No member of the Constitutional Convention possesses a clearer conception of the true intent and meaning of the organic law than he does, and his assistance in framing laws under it would be invaluable. Could not some arrangement be made by which Mr. Samuel A. Purviance, of this county, could be rendered eligible to a seat in the Legislature? He was an active and intelligent member of the recent Constitutional Convention, also that of 1838 and the Legislature which immediately succeeded its adoption. It was found then, as it will be now, that such experience was requisite to give a proper construction to the instrument, at least those portions of it as have already given rise to serious discussion and honest differences of opinion.

WE think that the impeachment of George H. Williams, for malfeasance in office, and the misappropriation of the public funds, without any authority of law, is much more imperatively demanded, than his confirmation as Chief Justice of the United States. We publish elsewhere a sample of his official gouging, which should drive him from the Cabinet forthwith.

WE must confess that we are falling in love with the Gazette of late. It is beginning to tell the truth about the stealings under Grant's Administration. About a year ago when we called attention to this same class of stealings the Gazette said we were dealing in Democratic lies. We are happy that our veracity is now established by our accusor. In its issue of yesterday it says "that the habit of handling large sums has begotten looseness in expenditures. The Secretary of the Navy made way with money during the Cuban excitement to an extent that fosters the suspicion that it had partly been spent in advance, and that the war excitement was availed of as a ruse to cover up some bad outlays. Let Congress look up the leaks and stop them." It hits a nail very squarely on the head.

GRANT'S CHIEF JUSTICE.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL WILLIAMS AND THE HIPPLE RING.

HOW THE SENATOR WENT FOR THE CARUTHERS ESTATE—A STORY OF BAREFACED FRAUD AND SWINDLING—REPUBLICAN ROTTENNESS—THE LAST CHARGE AGAINST WILLIAMS.

[From the World's Correspondent.]

PORTLAND, Or., December 18.—The announcement that the nomination of Attorney-General Williams has been recommitted to the Judiciary Committee is taken here as an indication that he will not be confirmed, and causes general satisfaction. The revelations of the last few days have converted fully one-half of Judge Williams' friends in this city into bitter enemies. His adherents are confined to the Hipple-Mitchell ring, all of the leaders of which find themselves menaced by the election fraud investigation set on foot by United States District-Attorney Gibbs. Heretofore Williams has not only openly taken sides in the quarrel going on here between the two wings of the Republican party, and has been regarded as the possible instrument of a future reconciliation. The removal of Gibbs has changed this, and Williams is now looked upon much as Hipple is himself. To understand this it is necessary to know something of the demoralization which the ring that Williams is now prostituting the "Department of Justice" to save has brought upon this community and State.

Hipple first began to intrigue for the Senate in 1866 by capturing the primaries of his party with hired ruffians. With these he took possession of the stairway and hall leading to the room where the principal primary meeting was being held and prevented by force any but his partisans from entering. At that time Gibbs, the man whose removal has contributed to the present feeling here, then the late law partner of Attorney-General Williams, and Governor of the State, was his competitor for the Senatorship. Neither got it. The contest was the beginning of the split in the party. Hipple persevered in the means adopted to carry his first primary election. He employed them in his business. He succeeded at last in filling the different county offices with his tools, the most pliant of whom was placed on the bench of the State Court in this circuit. Not an average lawyer, he has by superior courage and cunning succeeded where weaker men would have failed and gone to the penitentiary. Within the last two or three years he undertook to get possession of an immense estate, comprising a part of the site of this city, known as the "Caruthers Estate," and variously estimated at from a half million to a million dollars. In carrying out his plans an infirm beggar from St. Louis, was imported and caused to personate the heir to the estate, under the name of Joe Thomas. One of the most remarkable trials in the history of the State followed. The Western and Southern States were ransacked by attorneys in search of evidence. Scores of witnesses were imported to testify pro and con. The imposter swore at great length and with infinite detail concerning his early life. The material facts dated back more than half a century, and it was necessary that the claimant should be ninety-two years old. The whole community, a large number of the members of which found their titles assailed, became deeply interested in the proceedings. The perjury and bribery employed for the claimant were simply marvellous. After some two years' litigation, a judgment favorable to the imposter was pronounced in Mitchell's court, and the rightful heirs were driven, with one exception, into a compromise by which the greater portion of their estate was sacrificed. The obstinate heir is prosecuting his resistance with the assurance of a speedy triumph. The claims of the pretender have been so completely overthrown that the "old beggar" has thrown off the mask and made a full confession in the premises. His name is Nixon. He says he was a beggar in St. Louis; was picked up by emissaries of Hipple, prepared and paid for the infamous service which he has rendered. His confession has been published in all the papers, and has caused the conspirators to withhold the greater part of his pay and cast him off. He is to-day begging through the towns of the interior. But few men could have survived the blow that this exposure has given Hipple—if he shall be so fortunate. His seat in the Senate is the last hold that he has upon society. With the manners of a woman and the morals of a devil he has carried into politics the same infamous disposition that characterized him in the attempt upon the Caruthers estate. Holladay had scarcely landed in Oregon before an alliance was formed between the two and the work of debauching our elections was begun on a scale commensurate with their interests and joint capacities. The frauds of last October were so unblushing that the State was thrown into excitement by their recital from one end to the other. It was under such circumstances that the United States District Attorney—one grand jury having refused on the most positive testimony to find any indictments for these election crimes—moved for a new grand jury, and it was this act of the District Attorney that caused the head of the "Department of Justice" to promptly intervene in behalf of the repeaters. Since my last letter two of those indicted for illegal voting by the new grand jury have pleaded guilty and have been sentenced by the Court to one year's imprisonment. All that the Attorney General can do for these two criminals is to induce President Grant to pardon them, as was done in the case of the Philadelphia repeater.

A new charge has been made against the Attorney-General within a few days, one which if true shows him to be a very corrupt man. I refer to the charge of selling a survey contract, made against him, of which you have no doubt been advised before now by telegraph. It was first made in the Democratic paper of this city, and has so far not been denied. The contract is said to have been made between Williams and one John Meldrum. By it the latter was to pay and did pay $2,000 to one Jake Hoffman, a former partner of Williams. For this he received from the Surveyor-General of Oregon a valuable surveying contract. Williams' brother-in-law, D. P. Thompson, now in Washington City, advanced the $2,000, and is supposed to have participated in the advantages of the contract. I am informed that Mr. George H. Durham, prosecuting attorney in this district; Benton Killen, attorney-at-law, and W. L. Hill, editor of the Oregonian, have all seen this contract. I have talked with some of these parties and they admit having seen and acquainted themselves with the terms of this contract, and they admit that the published version of it is correct.

The Governor's Message.

From an advance copy of Gov. Hartranft's message we take the following which may interest the general reader:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Since your last meeting a grievous public calamity, in the guise of a financial panic, has visited the country, having in its train a series of disasters. The industrial pursuits and monetary interests of the State have become greatly depressed, the wealth of many of her leading capitalists and most public spirited citizens has been wholly swept away, the business of her corporations paralized, the machinery of her manufactories arrested, her mineral, iron, oil and other productions greatly depreciated in value, and poverty and want brought to the firesides of the humble homes of thousands of her honest and industrious citizens who toil for their daily bread. To remedy these evils, under which all our industries are languishing, so far as relief can be administered by legislation, it is barely necessary to suggest, should be the first duty of your honorable bodies—a duty which I feel assured will be undertaken with care and deliberation, invoking to its aid a fair share of humanity and the highest practical wisdom. In any measures looking to this object it will be my pleasure heartily to co-operate.

FINANCES.

It is gratifying to observe that while many of the most substantial securities in the market were more or less depressed during the recent panic, the finances of the State were unshaken, exhibiting unmistakable evidence of the stability of the State credit. The following statement, showing their satisfactory condition, will challenge attention:

DEBT REDEEMED.

During the fiscal year ending November 30, 1873:	
Six per cent. loan	$1,336,800 00
Five per cent. loan	185,112 66
Chambersburg certificates	42,760 34
Total	1,564,672 70

RECEIPTS.

During the fiscal year ending November 30, 1873:	
Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1872	1,482,455 61
Receipts	7,076,723 20
Total	8,559,170 81

DISBURSEMENTS.

During fiscal year ending November 30, 1873:	
Ordinary expenses	$3,068,325 67
Loans redeemed	1,564,672 70
Interest paid on loans	1,563,029 20
	6,734,027 57
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1873	1,825,151 24

PUBLIC DEBT—FUNDED DEBT.

Six per cent. loans	$20,540,580 00
Five per cent. loans	4,2 2,864 01
Four and half per cent. loans	87,0 0 00
	25,596,904 01

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Relief notes in circulation	96,249 00
Interest certificates outstanding	12,049 62
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,465 58
Domestic creditors' certificates	44 67
Chambersburg certificates outstanding	84,829 64
Chambersburg certificates unclaimed	267 22
	198,897 93
Total public debt, Nov. 30, 1873	25,789,821 94

BONDS IN SINKING FUND.

Amount brought forward	$25,798 821 94
Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company	$5,700,000 00
Bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company	3,500,000 00
	9 200,000 00
Cash in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1873	1,925,151 24
	11,625,151 24
Indebtedness unprovided for	14,773,670 70

In 1874 the receipts from all sources will be $1,500,000 less than the receipts of 1873, while the expenditures will not be diminished. This loss of revenue is largely due to the repeal of taxes bearing heavily upon the industrial interests of the Commonwealth, and partly to the prostration of business. The receipts of 1875 may be about the same as those of 1874, but the expenditures will be greater, owing to the additional outlay necessary for schools, Legislature and Judiciary, under the new Constitution, which will then be in full force. Notwithstanding this enormous decrease in the receipts, and increase in expenditures, it is hoped and believed, that by the most rigid economy in every branch of the government and moderate appropriations, the revenues in the future will be sufficient to meet all the demands on the Treasury, and leave a balance to reduce the indebtedness of the State, as required by the Constitution. I am in accord with those who believe as the debt decreases there should be a corresponding relief afforded to those interests that bear the burden of taxation; but at this juncture I would regard any further reduction of the revenues as unwise. In our list of taxes, however, may be found some that are not strictly "uniform upon the same class of subjects," and very unfair in their operation, and I think, therefore, a revision of our tax laws is now desirable if not necessary.

In compliance with the constitutional amendment of 1857, the Legislature in 1858 created a sinking fund for the payment of the interest of the State debt, and for an annual reduction of the principal in a sum not less than $250,000 per annum. In addition to the securities designated by the amendment, the revenues arising from certain taxes were assigned to this fund. From that time, each succeeding year, the interest on the debt has been punctually paid, and the portion of principal redeemed, instead of amounting to $250,000, has grown to the immense sum of one to two millions per year. The reason is a simple one. The revenues set apart for the sinking fund, by the natural growth of these special taxes, have become annually much larger, while the amount required to be paid on account of interest, by reason of the rapid decrease of the public debt, has every year become smaller, and in this way the annual credits to the sinking fund have swollen to proportions never contemplated by the original friends of the measure. As an illustration, it is simply necessary to say that the revenues flowing to this fund were last year over half the entire income of the State, or $3,500,000, while only $1,500,000 were needed to pay interest on the debt. In the meantime, the annual revenues allotted for general purposes have been less than the amount of the annual appropriations of the Legislature, and the Legislature never having made provision for the difference by a reconstruction of the revenues, it became necessary for the Treasurer to pay the deficiencies of appropriations out of the funds properly due to the sinking fund or suspend payment. This condition of affairs places the Sinking Fund Commissioners in an anomalous position, from which it is manifestly the duty of the Legislature to relieve them.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The progress of the work of preparation for the Centennial is realizing fully the expectations of our people. The distinguished gentlemen charged with the details of this vast undertaking are striving zealously, with great intelligence and industry, to perfect all the arrangements in a manner commensurate with the important and conspicuous position our Republic occupies among the nations of the earth. A becoming regard for the dignity and honor of the country, we can hope, will now induce the General Government, and all the States, to extend to the Commission such material aid as will secure this enterprise from every possibility of failure. The city of Philadelphia, whose generosity, in different ways, in behalf of the Centennial, has elicited commendation from all quarters, ceded to the Commission an eligible site in the midst of her beautiful park, whereon the proposed buildings for the exhibition, the plans of which have been adopted, are to be erected. This site was formally transferred and dedicated to its special uses on the 4th of July last, in the presence of a large concourse of citizens. Upon that occasion proclamation of the President was made, wherein the celebration and exhibition were commended to the people of the United States, and a cordial invitation

given to all nations who may be pleased to take part therein.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly, approved June 2. A. D. 1871, the people, by a large majority, voted in favor of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of this Commonwealth and the General Assembly, by an act approved April 11, 1872, provided for the calling of the same, and in compliance with its provisions the delegates elected thereto assembled at the State Capital, at Harrisburg, on the second Tuesday of November, 1872, and adjourned *sine die* on Saturday, December 27, 1873. The Constitution adopted by the Convention was submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, on the third Tuesday of December, 1873, and by a certificate of the said Convention, on file in the office of the Secretary of this Commrnwealth, it appears 253,300 votes were given for, and 109,198 votes against the New Constitution.

In the schedule of the New Constitution it is provided that it shall take effect on the first day of January, 1874. In the act calling the Convention, it is provided that the returns of the votes for and against the New Constitution, "shall be opened, counted and published as the returns for Governor are now by law counted and published," and when so ascertained and certified, "the Governor shall declare by proclamation the result of the election." The Constitution of 1838, as well as the New Constitution, provides "that the returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the President of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in presence of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly."

The Constitutional Convention, the last day of its session, passed the following preamble and resolution:

"WHEREAS, It appears by the returns of the election in the several counties of the State, held on Tuesday, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1873, that the New Constitution has been adopted by a majority of one hundred and forty-four thousand three hundred and sixty-two; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That His Excellency, the Governor, be informed by the President of the Convention, of the result, and that he be respectfully requested to issue his proclamation thereof without delay."

I respectfully call your attention thereto, that there may be no unnecessary delay in the counting of the vote cast for and against the New Constitution; that I may in conformity with the provisions of the act calling the Convention, and in compliance with the resolution of the Convention, promptly issue the proper proclamation.

The New Constitution having been approved by a very decided majority of the people, it is expected that all citizens will yield cheerful obedience to its behests, and unite to strictly and faithfully enforce its provisions.

As each day's experience reveals the methods of administration, the conviction grows stronger in my mind that good government depends not so much upon written laws as upon the disposition of the people to comply with the demands of the laws, and the determination of those delegated to execute them, to see that their mandates are enforced. Reform, it will be conceded, cannot be obtained by mere constitutional enactment, nor by surrounding offices and trusts with additional restraints.

The world's history from the earliest ages has shown that no code of laws, however comprehensive or restrictive, will evade man's ingenuity if bent upon overstepping their bounds, and wise and necessary as the provisions of the new Constitution may be they will never secure the ends designed unless sustained by a strong, active, healthful and intelligent sentiment that will interest itself in public affairs. It will not suffice to enact that integrity and fitness are essential qualifications for office, unless the people see to it that none without these qualifications are selected. It is the indifference and inattention of electors to their primary political duties, connected with nominations and elections, that despoil the law of its sanctity, and afford security to those who wilfully disobey its requirements. Men do not fulfill the obligations of citizenship by merely enjoying the protections of our institutions afford. To perform his whole duty to the State every citizen should actively engage in political concerns when the recurring elections invoke his attention and interference. In our system of government every man entitled to vote is invested with a grave public trust, and if, through indifference or neglect, he fails to discharge the sacred duties it imposts, he is almost as culpable as the other who deliberately violates the law. With this new departure in our organic law, let there also be an accompanying resolution on the part of all good citizens that they will attend diligently and conscientiously to the selection of men for office whose dignity of character and intellect will be an adequate guaranty that the new Constitution will be safe in their keeping.

Upon the present Legislature devolves a duty involving great care and labor, and which if discharged, as I believe it will be, with a proper regard for the public interest, will redound to its credit and honor. To you is committed the important trust of moulding existing regulations into conformity with the change about to be inaugurated in the fundamental law of the State. Bring to the performance of this high and responsible duty all the wisdom you possess, divest yourselves of all selfish considerations, devote time and thought to the work, and with the New Constitution as your constant guide, build up a good and symmetrical system of laws, and let us so far as it lies in our ability start the State forward upon her future career, clothed with ample powers to extend her enterprise, and fulfill her great destiny.

To another consideration I invite public attention. All special enactments are not necessarily bad laws, while it may be equally accepted as true that all general enactments are not good laws. I enjoin upon the people of the whole State increased vigilance in their watch over all legislation. Attempts will doubtless be made to obtain special objects through the instrumentality of General laws, which, while they may benefit one interest or locality, might prove very oppressive to others. Let every citizen who has the interest of the State at heart lend his assistance to the Legislature and Executive, to detect and frustrate such schemes.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

No act of the State ever secured her more honor than that which pledged her people to the care and education of the orphans of the soldiers who fell in her service, and no part of her policy has reflected so much credit upon her people as the fidelity with which they have been redeeming that promise. The generosity which former Legislatures have displayed in providing for the maintenance and instruction of these orphans will now, I am persuaded, bespeak for them like consideration and favor. I feel constrained also to renew my proposition that some measure should be taken to furnish these children with trades.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

During the past year the gentlemen composing the Board of Public Charities have fulfilled the important trust committed to their care with their wonted fidelity and zeal. The results of their labors clearly demonstrate that true philanthrophy, well guarded and directed, can be of great practical service to the State.

The numbers of the criminal, pauper, insane and other defective classes that are in some degree dependient on public support, must always be large, and the problem of caring for these multitudes in a way to decrease their number, and so add to the productive force of the community, is one which addresses itself with great force to the attention of the Legislature.

STATE BANKS, SAVINGS FUNDS, TRUST COMPANIES.

I still adhere to the principles laid down in the Millinburg and Wood's Run vetoes of last session. Recent events have demonstrated the necessity of fixing proper limitations to the powers conferred on these moneyed corporations, and have afforded a practical illustration of the wisdom of rigidly confining them to objects that are recognized by the people as distinctly belonging to such institutions. When a bank of discount is permitted to become also a savings fund, a trust company, an insurance company, to buy and sell real estate, and to have the rights and privileges of a building association, it is difficult to determine what are its legitimate functions, or what security a community has for for the safety of its deposits. I have always entertained serious doubts as to the property of banks of discount paying interest on deposits, and am now convinced that this pernicious practice should be prohibited. Money will always flow to banks paying interest on deposits, and the large surplus thus aggregated seduced by attractive offers is sent to the great money centres where it gives more impulse to speculation, while the sections from which it is drawn suffer in all their enterprises from the higher rates they are compelled to pay for the money remaining at home. This system of purchasing deposits was confessedly one of the principal causes of the financial crisis of 1857, and of this year. When banks have large deposits on call, and have their loans on time, in the event of any great stringency in the money market, disaster is almost inevitable.

Within a few years many State banks have been chartered, with the captivating names of savings banks, designed to attract deposits. These banks and savings funds are entirely distinct in organization and purpose, and should never be associated in their management. The one is a bank of discount, intended to supply the wants of business, the other is simply a repository for people's money, limited to small amounts to each individual, the aggregate of the amounts thus received to be invested in mortgages on unincumbered property worth double the amount of the mortgage, and in secure public stocks, in safe proportions. A bank is conducted, with the avowed object of benefit to its stockholders; a savings fund is presumed to be managed entirely in the interest of depositors among the laboring classes, or those of limited means and business qualifications, and the essential requisites of which are such prudence and safety in the disposition of the funds as will best enhance their value for the benefit of these classes of depositors. Men in charge of savings funds should have no personal ends to serve; should be above temptation, and receive their highest reward in the good accomplished by inducing a saving habit, which, once fixed, leads to prosperity.

The objects of trust companies should be equally specific and well defined. Some of these companies are invested with very extensive powers, are the depositories of immense sums of money and charged with the keeping and management of vast and important trusts. It should be the duty of the State to see that their affairs are administered with fidelity, not only to the individuals who confide in their management, but to the public who are interested in the security and stability of these companies as barriers to wild speculation and its consequent financial panics.

Allow me to suggest, therefore, that all State banks, saving funds and trust companies be made subject to the examination of a committee appointed by proper authority; that these institutions be required to publish quarterly statements, under oath, of the amount of their assets and liabilities and the names of their officers; that by a general law their stockholders be made personally liable for double the amount of stock held by them; and they be compelled to have constantly in their vault a cash reserve of ten per cent. of their net liabilities. These examinations, reports and restrictions cannot be hurtful to institutions of established credit and high character, while they will disclose the unsoundness or mismanagement of those that ought not to exist.

INSURANCE.

The Department, established by an act approved April 4, 1873, for the supervision of the insurance interests of the State, went into operation on the first Monday of May last. By the terms of this act the Department is self-sustaining, and in no way a burden upon the public treasury.

While Pennsylvania can boast of some strong and substantial insurance companies it must be acknowledged that the want of system in the organization and management of these corporations, and the reckless manner in which the Legislature has granted special charters, together with the entire absence of restraining supervision, have introduced defects that cannot be too soon remedied. The capital with which fire insurance companies have been permitted to begin, and continue business, is in most cases entirely inadequate, and immediate steps should be taken to place insurance companies in this State upon a firm and enduring foundation. To this end, I recommend the enactment of a law providing for the organization and regulation of insurance companies, both fire and life, which shall require a certain amount of capital as a prerequisite to commence business, and designate the kind of investments to be made. It may also be advisable to compel companies already organized to have, within a reasonable time, the entire amount of their nominal capital actually paid in and invested in good securities. Fire insurance, excepting that conducted within a limited sphere upon the purely mutual plan, requires capital, and this capital should be actual and not in the illusory form of stock notes. Taking into consideration the enormous sums paid annually by the citizens of this State in the shape of premiums to insurance companies they have a right to demand the largest measure of protection against recklessness and fraud.

THE EXEMPTION LAW.

The act of 1849 exempting a certain amount of the property of a debtor from levy and sale; on execution or distress for rent, was intended for the wise and humane purpose of protecting his family from sudden and absolute want. This benevolent design is, however, often defeated, and the law practically nullified, by the harrassed debtor waiving the benefits of the act to meet the exactions of his creditor. Do not sound public policy and humanity demand a supplement to this law that will forbid a debtor having a family waving the benefit of the exemption, so that a household may not be shorn, in an instant, of all the necessaries of life by reason of the weakness, recklessness or misfortune of its head, or to satisfy the greed of a grasping creditor?

STATE PRINTING.

By the destructive fire which consumed the printing establishment of the State Printer not only did he lose largely, but a loss was also suffered by the State. At the time of the fire there was considerable work, finished and unfinished, on hand, belonging to the State and to the Constitutional Convention, which latter, by a resolution adopted on the last day of its sessions, authorized the Auditor General and State Treasurer to settle and adjust its accounts with the State Printer, Mr. Singerly.

The State Treasurer and Auditor General, I am informed, desire legislation to enable them to carry out the resolution and intention of the Convention, and I would suggest the legislation you may adopt may also confer like authority upon them to equitably settle and adjust the accounts for printing, binding, and other work, finished and unfinished, done by Mr. Singerly, for the State as well as for the Convention.

CONCLUSION.

The United States have just cause for congratulation in the peaceful solution of our difficulties with Spain without recourse to arms. War is always to be deprecated, and it is to be hoped that in the future, as in the present, the true test of wisdom and good administration will be the honorable adjustment of all differences between nations, without flinging the sword into the scale.

Our people are awaiting with painful uncertainty the conclusions to be reached by Congress to meet the financial and business requirements of the country. The questions involved are of grave import, demanding broad and comprehensive views of public policy, and the action of Congress will have much to do with widening or dispelling the feeling of distrust that now holds so many of our vast industries in its thrall and paralyzes trade and commerce. Despite the temporary prostration of business and enterprise, we have, however, eminent occasion for thankfulness to the Supreme Being, whose gracious care and beneficence are manifest in every stage of our progress as a nation. War and its attendant evils have been averted, we have the full measure of the earth's bounty in abundant crops, increased familiarity with our resources is revealing new fields for development, the ties of reconciliation and union are being more closely cemented, the spirit of reform is chastening our politics and invading every avenue of government, respect abroad and confidence at home are giving strength and stability to our institutions, while the future seems fraught with opportunities of usefulness and glory for our Republic. To have a share in shaping the destinies of such a nation is surely no inconsiderable honor, and we who are charged with the control of one of the members of this grand confederacy should apply ourselves to our several employments with a becoming sense of the dignity and magnitude of the trust, and a firm reliance on Him who directs all our ends.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 7, 1874.

HARRISBURG.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., January 5.

Almost all the members have arrived and a great diversity of opinion prevailed as to the course of the Legislature under the new Constitution, as to the election of an United States Senator by the Legislature.

SENATOR WALLACE ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Senator Wallace, in an interview with several members of the House said that one of the evils to be corrected by Constitutional reform was corruption in the elections for United States Senators; that, on this subject, the meaning and spirit of the Constitution is that the people shall, at the polls, elect a new Legislature to choose a Senator and that any other interpretation is tyranical and deprives the people of their clear right of choice.

It is the plain instructions of the Democracy to their representatives at Harrisburg to promptly enact such legislation as will put into operation and faithfully carry out all the provisions of the new Constitution. There are provisions in that instrument unwise and inexpedient. Those should be remedied by an amendment at the earliest possible moment, and until so remedied they should be respected and obeyed by all.

ACTION OF REPUBLICANS ON THE INSTRUMENT.

As three o'clock this afternoon a joint meeting of the Republicans of the Senate and House met in consultation.

Senator Rutan offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republican members of the Legislature will labor with all diligence to give full force and effect to all the provisions of the new Constitution, and will endeavor earnestly to perfect the legislation necessary to that end.

Resolved, That the best interests of the State require that great possible economy should be practiced in providing for the expenditure of the public funds.

Resolved, That a joint committee of ten from the House and five from the Senate be appointed to report at an adjourned meeting the changes that are necessary in the joint rules and order of business in the two houses under the new Constitution, and report generally what duties devolve upon the Legislature at this session.

THE MINOR POSITIONS.

Very little interest is taken in many of the minor positions, as the general impression prevails that the pruning knife will be resolutely applied on the appropriation bill for the session.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Mr. McCormick will be Speaker. Dr. Shurlock, of Beaver, chief clerk of the House; Morrison, assistant.

In the Senate, Strang will be elected Speaker. Senator McSherry, of Adams, will receive the caucus nomination and support of the delegates for Speaker of the Senate. Orvis, of Center, will be supported for the same place in the House.

CONTESTED SEATS.

There is some talk of Wagonseller contesting the seat of Senator Andy Dill and Nagle, of Philadelphia, that of John Lamon of the Third District of Philadelphia.

CITY CHARTER NOT SIGNED.

The city charter has not been signed.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

will not be delivered before Wednesday noon. Insurance Commissioner Montgomery Foster is preparing a supplement to the general insurance law which will compel all foreign companies to file evidence of paid up capital before taking up risks in this State. B.

HARRISBURG, January 6.

THE SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at three o'clock by Speaker Strang. The election returns were then read and the new Senators sworn in.

RE-ELECTION OF BUTLER B. STRANG.

An election for speaker was then had with the following result: Butler B. Strang, 21; Wm. McSherry, 12. Senator McSherry then administered the oath to the speaker, when Mr. Strang spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF THE SPEAKER.

I return you my sincere thanks for the honor conferred upon me as your presiding officer. Whether I shall be able to satisfactorily perform its duties will largely depend upon the co-operation and support which I feel sure I shall receive at your hands, and I feel equally sure that no effort will be wanting on my part to perform the duties with impartiality and fidelity.

OUR DUTIES

during the coming session are for all practical purposes to be performed under the operation of a new organic law recently approved by the people of the State—a constitution which inaugurates radical and important changes not only as regards the machinery of legislation, but will require extensive modification of our whole system of statutary law. Coming together as we have with little opportunity to study its provisions or consider in detail its effect on existing institutions, he would be a bold man who would not undertake in advance to prescribe any definite course of action, or to anticipate in detail what may be necessary to carry out the spirit of its provisions. I content myself with the assurance that this body will exercise its best judgment in the premises, keeping in view the interests of the whole people on all questions of legislation pertaining to the new Constitution whatever may be our individual differences of opinion as to the wisdom of its provsions.

The Senate of Pennsylvania has a proud record on the question of Constitutional reform. When some intimation was made that the people desired to take into their own hands the election of a State Treasurer, the Legislature, by its own act in a question affecting its own prerogatives, almost, if not quite unanimously relinquished its power and remanded the right to the people. When it was said the people desired a convention to amend the Constitution, with the same unanimity a law was passed allowing them to express their will on the subject, and when that will was expressed, a law was passed providing for the election of delegates, liberal in its spirit, moulded and fashioned by the unquestioned friends of the measure in which all the power they asked or claimed were given. So, when distinguished members of the Convention came here during its sitting, asking for power to frame such an ordinance of submission as their judgment might dictate, this body, with the same abregation of its own prerogative that has marked its entire action on the subject, unanimously and without question gave them the power without limit and in the language of a call proposed by the Convention itself.

With this record, which I deem eminently proper to refer to at this time, because it is right that the people, whose representatives we are, should know that there has been no attempt on our part to oppose their will, and it is worse than idle to predict that the Senate will be at all dirilect in the pe rformance of the duties with which it is charged by the adoption of a new organic law. What is there written we assume we shall obey, exercising our best judgment as to its requirements, seeking information as to its proper construction from the highest sources at our command. If indeed the wish be anywhere the father of the thought that we shall stultify ourselves by doing otherwise, I speak with entire confidence when I say that our past record, as well as the present composition of this body, furnish abundant proof to the contrary.

EFFECT OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

While speaking for myself, I believe that the new Constitution can in no binding sense constitute our rule of action until it is proclaimed according to law, and how far, when proclaimed it may be, with a retroactive effect with our status or our official action, is at least a debatable question. Still we have satisfactory information that a very large majority of those who voted on the question desire that in the future legislation should be based on the principle and regulated by the practice therein contained. I would, therefore, earnestly recommend that, pending the proclamation of its adoption, all the business of this body be made to conform both in spirit and practice to the requirements of the new organic law. Renewing my thanks for your partiality, it remains but to request the Senate to designate a Senator to administer the oath of office.

ELECTION OF OTHER OFFICERS.

A vote was then taken for Chief Clerk. Russell Errett received 29 votes and T. Sorole Lissering 13.

Mr. RUTAN offered a resolution to elect the regular caucus slate of minor officers which was agreed to by a party vote of 20 to 12.

Mr. DILL offered a resolution adopting the rules of the Senate of 1873 so far as applicable.

Mr. McCLURE amended by inserting, "so far as not in conflict with the new Constitution." Agreed to.

Mr. GRAHAM moved to appoint a committee of seven to revise the rules. Agreed to. The committee consists of Messrs Graham, Rutan, White, Davis, McClure, Wallace and Dill.

The usual committee to inform the Governor and the House that the Senate was ready for business were appointed.

TROUBLE ABOUT THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Mr. WHITE offered a resolution to purchase stationery.

Mr. RUTAN said it was unconstitutional, and moved it lay over. My friend from Indiana is trying to violate the Constitution already. [Laughter.] His motion was agreed to.

Mr. RUTAN read in place an act to provide for the payment of the expenses of advertising the Constitution. Tabled.

Mr. McCLURE—A new election law and asked that it be read the first time.

Mr. HUMPHREYS objected and said that it must go to a committee.

Mr. McCLURE—We have no committee. Must legislation stop? Has any other Senator a bill covering the same ground? Let him present it and I will support him.

Mr. HUMPHREYS read a section from the Constitution.

Mr. McCLURE plead for his bill, not because it settles whether we are under the Constitution or not, but because it is the proper thing to do.

Mr. ANDERSON objected. If we are under the new Constitution, let us stick to it.

Mr. RUTAN—I agree with Speaker Strang as to when the new Constitution goes into effect, and as this bill is of great importance I think we can go ahead and consider it under the old Constitution, but if we are acting under the new Constitution, we cannot consider it because, referring it to the Committee of the Whole is not such a reading as required by the new Constitution.

Mr. WALLACE—I differ with the senator from Beaver. I cannot agree that a neglect of duty on the part of either the Governor or the Legislature shall depress the people of a new Constitution by them adopted. Forms are nothing; substance is everything. In my view, the Constitution is binding from the first day of January. As to the questions of order, I think that any committee will fill the requirements of the second section of article third.

The CHAIR—Mr. Humphrey's point of order raised two questions: first, are we under the new Constitution; second, if we proceed under it, Mr. McClure's bill must go to a committee and be printed.

MOTION TO ABIDE BY THE NEW CONSTITUTION ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY.

Mr. McCLURE then offered the following:

Resolved, That all legislation be in accordance with the new Constitution.

Mr. GRAHAM called the yeas and nays, with the following result: yeas, 33; nays, none.

The CHAIR then announced that in accordance with the above vote, no bill can be considered unless referred, reported on and printed, and that a reference to a committee of the whole was not a compliance with the new Constitution.

Mr. McCLURE'S bill was then referred to a special committee of five, which was agreed to. Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House was called to order at noon by Chief Clerk Selfridge.

Secretary of the State Quay, then presented the returns, which were read.

MR. M'CORMICK ELECTED SPEAKER.

Mr. MYLER, of Lancaster county, moved to proceed to the election of a Speaker, and nominated Mr. Henry H. McCormick, of Allegheny county. Mr. Toner, of Westmoreland county, nominated John H. Orvis, of Centre county. A strict party vote was the result. Mr. McCormick, 56; Orris, 42.

REMARKS OF THE NEW SPEAKER.

Mr. McCORMICK, on taking the chair, said:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives—I am sincerely and profoundly thankful for the honor you have conferred in selecting me as your presiding officer. The position is one of importance. Its duties are arduous and responsible, and they will be peculiarly so this season. Regretting that I bring to the office so limited experience and ability, I nevertheless accept it, though with embarrassment and diffidence, and I pledge myself to discharge its duties as faithfully and impartially as I can. In enforcing the rules of the House and maintaining that dignity of decorum necessary to wise and proper legislation, I earnestly ask your assistance.

The new Constitution, which will shortly be declared to have been adopted by the people, and therefore to be the fundamental of the State, will greatly enlarge our labors. To carry out its letter and spirit will necessitate a change in the order of business, the establishment of many new rules and the passage of numerous and important laws, which together must materially lengthen the session, and unless we work with unusual diligence we will be constrained to continue it the greater portion of the year. But while these labors will surely be both hard and protracted, let me invoke you to persist in and adhere to them until every law shall have been enacted that it is possible for us to do to give effect to all its provisions. The people in their majority have approved the work of the Constitution, and it only remains for us, as faithful public servants, to provide the required legislation. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has always been foremost in measures of reform; when reform was needed in correcting abuses where abuses were seen to exist, and it is a fact of which her people may justly be proud, that their representatives in the Legislature have uniformly responded to their desire, and so when the evils of special legislation, procured often by the very men who were loudest in their condemnation of it, has become so monstrous as to need restraint, and the feeling in favor of amending the Constitution so as to impose this restraint, had ripened for action, the Legislature promptly enacted the law calling the Constitutional Convention into existence. Retrenchment and Reform are the watch words of all good citizens, and the present is the time for the former, at least there is an imperative necessity. The new officers created by the new Constitution, the increase of the number of members of the Senate and House, the necessary additions to the Capitol buildings in consequence of this increasing, will involve the necessity for additional outlays of money.

In the revision of the tax laws of the State, which must follow the adoption of the new Constitution, we should see that the burdens of the people be not increased. It becomes us, therefore, to be as prudent and economical in our own expenditures and appropriations as possible, and I earnestly hope when we shall have concluded our work here and gone home to our constituents that on reform in that work shall be found to be required. Again thanking you, gentlemen, for your confidence, I am ready to take the oath of office."

The oath was then administered to him by Mr. Orvis, and the members were called to be sworn.

Dr. Shirlock was then elected Chief Clerk, and Mr. Morrison, of Allegheny, as assistant. Mr. Small was unanimously elected Resident Clerk.

After the election of the regular Republican State officers—

Mr. ORVIS moved the appointment of a committee to apportion the State.

A "PERPLEXING" QUESTION.

Mr WOLF, of Union, to revise the rules, which gave rise to a similar debate which was had in the Senate as to whether they were under the new Constitution or not.

Mr BROCKWAY got the floor, and talked the new Constitution in his emphatic style.

Mr. NEWMYER, of Allegheny, replied to Mr. Brockway denouncing his attempt to misrepresent the position of the Republican party and endeavoring to place it in in an antagonistic attitude to the new Constitution. He announced his position, that, while at present we had no legal notice of the adoption of the new Constitution, yet when that notice was received and proclaimed,—then the adoption of the new Constitution relates back to January first, and that consequently any bill in conflict with its provisions passed in the interim would be unconstitutional, and that he would oppose the passage of any such; that the Republican party accepted the new order of things in good faith and would act accordingly.

HARRISBURG, January 7, 1874.

Both Houses were engaged all morning on the Governor's message.

COUNTING THE VOTE.

At half-past twelve they met in joint session to count the vote on the new Constitution.

Immediately after the Governor issued the following proclamation:

PENNSYLVANIA SS.: In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, John F. Hartranft, Governor of the said Commonwealth:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, In compliance with an act of the general assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled an act to provide for calling a convention to amend the Constitution approved by the Governor the Eleventh day of April, A. D. 1872, the qualified electors of this Commonwealth elected delegates to a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the State, with power to propose to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection a new Constitution or amendments to the present one or specific amendments to be voted on separately; and

Whereas, In compliance with the said act, the delegates so elected assembled in convention on the second Tuesday of November, A. D. 1872, and adopted at Philadelphia on the third day of November, A. D. 1873, a Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and

Whereas, The Constitution, by said convention so adopted, was submitted to the qualified voters of the Commonwealth for their approval or rejection, at an election therefor by said convention appointed on the sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1873; and

Whereas, The returns of the said election whereby the Act of Assembly aforesaid directed to be returned, opened, counted and published as the returns for Governor are now by law counted and published, and where the number of votes given for or against the new or revised Constitution or for or against separate specific amendments, if any, shall have been summed up and ascertained, and the duplicate certificates thereof delivered to the proper officers, the Governor shall declare by proclamation the result of the election; and if a majority of the votes polled shall be for the new or revised Constitution, or for any separate specific amendments, such new or revised Constitution and separate specific amendments shall be thenceforth the Constitution of this Commonwealth; and,

Whereas, The returns of the election so held for the adoption or rejection of the said constitution adopted by the aforesaid convention were returned in compliance with the requirements of the said act of the general assembly of this Commonwealth and delivered to the Speaker of the Senate on the seventh day of January, A. D., 1874, and

Whereas, by a certificate of this date on file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, signed by the Hon. Butler B. Strang, Speaker of the Senate of this Commonwealth, and the Hon. Henry H. McCormick, Speaker of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, it appears that the Speaker of the Senate of this Commonwealth on the seventh day of January, 1874, in the hall of the House of Representatives in the State Capitol, opened, counted and published the returns of the election to decide for or against the adoption of said Constitution, adopted by the aforesaid Convention, and summed up and ascertained the number of votes given for and against the same at the said election, in the presence of both houses of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, conformably to the laws of this Commonwealth, and that upon counting the votes it appeared that the number of votes given for the new Constitution was two hundred and fifty-three thousand seven hundred and forty-four, and the number of votes given against the new Constitution was one hundred and eight thousand five hundred and ninety-four, showing a majority of one hundred and forty-five thousand one hundred and fifty votes in favor of the new Constitution.

Therefore, I, John F. Hartranft, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have caused this proclamation to issue, and, in pursuance of the said acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, and in compliance therewith, do hereby declare that the election held on the 16th of December, A. D. 1873, of the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, to decide for or against the adoption of the new Constitution, in convention adopted at Philadelphia on the 31 of November, A. D. 1873, two hundred and fifty-three thousand seven hundred and forty-four (253,744) votes were given for the adoption of the same, and one hundred and eight thousand five hundred and ninety-four (108,594) were given against the adoption of the same—a majority of one hundred and forty five thousand one hundred and fifty (145,150) of the votes polled at said election being in favor of the adoption of the said new Constitution, and the said new Constitution has been adopted by the qualified voters of the States, and is the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-eighth.

By the Governor,

J. F. HARTRANFT.

M. S. QUAY, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Senator GRAHAM will introduce to-morrow an act in relation to the payment of costs in the cases of appeal from reports of viewers for railroads, and an act to enable railroad and canal companies to accept the seventeenth article of the New Constitution.

Representative Young, of Allegheny has been confined to his room since the opening of the session, but is better to-day.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 5.

THE SENATE.

The Senate met at noon.

Chairman CARPENTER laid before the Senate the report of the Secretary of the Senate, in reply to a resolution of Dec. 17, calling for information as to the amount of compensation received by Senators since the organization of the Government. Laid on the table.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the House bill to repeal the bankruptcy law with sundry amendments, and recommended that with such amendments the bill be passed.

REDUCING COMPENSATION.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, introduced a resolution instructing the Commissioners of civil service and retrenchment to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill making a reduction of ten per cent. of compensation of all officers for the Government whose salaries exceed one thousand dollars per annum, or five dollars per day.

Mr. CAMERON objected, and it was laid over.

Mr. CROG introduced a resolution requiring the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Interior and Navy, Postmaster General and Attorney General to communicate to the Senate the number of officers and employees connected with their respective departments who are furnished with official postage stamps either directly or indirectly, and if it is the custom when writing to parties not connected with the department for information to enclose an official stamp for prepayment.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM submitted a resolution directing the Finance Committee, in order to prevent inflation of currency and to meet the necessities of the government to consider the expediency of reporting a bill which shall empower the Secretary of the Treasury to make temporary loans and authorize national banks to use certificates of indebtedness, issues for such loans as part of their reserve, also to provide for the redemption and cancellation of legal tender notes equal in amount to those which have been or may be paid out of the forty-four million dollars hereto fore held by the Secretary of the Treasury. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PRATT offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Finance Committee to inquire whether the National Banking law should not be so amended as to prohibit stockholders and officers of the National Bank from being concerned in the business of private banking in or near the locality of the National Bank whereby the means of such bank may be employed to produce a greater rate of interest than that allowed by law.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to provide for a commission to prepare and report to Congress a bill with reference to the enactment of a general shipping act and for other purposes. Referred.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

Mr. STEVENSON introduced a joint resolution to appoint Asa Gray, of Massachusetts, J. D. Dana, Connecticut and Alex. T. Stewart of New York regents of Smithsonian Institute, in place respectively of Louis Agassiz, deceased, and Theo. G. Woolsey and Wm. B. Astor whose terms expired; also, to reappoint Jno. Maclain, of New Jersey, and Peter Parker, of the District of Columbia whose terms have expired. Referred.

BILL TO REGULATE THE COMMERCE OF NAVIGABLE RIVERS.

Mr. ALLISON introduced a bill to regulate and facilitate commerce across the navigable rivers forming the boundary of States. It provides that all railway bridges across such rivers shall be declared public highways and shall be equally open to the use of every railway having a terminus at or near such bridges upon payment to owner of such bridges and approaches thereto of reasonable compensation under limitations and conditions which the bill in detail prescribes. Referred.

THE SALARY BILL.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the House bill to establish the compensation of Senators, representatives and delegates was taken up together with amendments reported by the Senate Committee on civil service and retrenchment, striking out the first three sections and substituting therefor sections repealing the act of March 3, 1873, and fixing the salary as it was prior to the passage of that act and farther providing that the compensation of the several heads of departments be eight thousand dollars per annum.

Mr. PRATT, offered an amendment that senators, representatives and delegates of the Forty-third Congress, who have received their compensation since March 4th, 1873, at the rate of $7,500 per annum, shall hereafter be paid in such monthly installments as will make an aggregate for the whole Congress at the rate of $5,000 per annum.

Mr. LOGAN thoght the money received by Senators was their private property and could not be taken from them. He inquired of the Senator from Ohio (Thurman) if the bill should become a law today and he (Logan) should resign his seat in the Senate to-morrow, could the government of the United States recover the money already paid him. He hoped the Senator from Ohio would answer that question.

Mr. THURMAN—I am afraid to answer. The Senator might resign his seat in order to keep his money. [Laughter.]

Mr. WRIGHT gave notice that to-morrow he would endeavor to press the salary bill to a vote, and hoped the Senators would remain until the matter was disposed of.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, transmitting the correspondence in regard to the Virginius, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

THE REDEMPTION OF UNITED STATES NOTES.

The resolution reported from the Committee on Finance, before the holidays, declaring it to be the duty of Congress at present to adopt definite measures to redeem the pledge made by the Government for the earliest practicable redemption of United States notes in coin, was taken up, but no action was taken. The Senate then adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The session of the House, after vacation was resumed at noon with a pretty full attendance of members and with densely crowded galleries.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal of the 19th of December, the Speaker proceeded to the call of States for bills for reference only. Under the call a large number of bills were introduced and referred.

By G. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, for the appointment of a commission of three persons on the subject of wages and hours of labor and a division of profits between labor and capital in the United States and the social education and sanitary condition of the laboring classes, and how the same are affected by existing laws, regulating commerce, finance and currency.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 6, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. MORRILL (Maine), from the Finance Committee, reported back the resolution introduced by Mr. Sumner, instructing that Committee to report the bill abolishing the office of Commissioner of Interal Revenue, and to provide for the collection of taxes by stamps, with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. He said when the millenium arrived it might be possible to collect taxes without tax officers. To abolish the Internal Revenue Bureau would be to lose at least one-half of the taxes now collected. The principal part of the taxes were collected upon spirits and tobacco, and it would be impossible to collect them without an office.

Mr. SUMNER said here was an opportunity for practical economy, and by adopting this system of collecting taxes by stamps, an army of office-holders would be dispensed with.

Mr. MORRILL thought the Senator had not studied the Internal Revenue laws or he would see his plan would make a wreck and cause the loss of at least fifty millions from the revenue. The resolution was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. CAMERON, from the Finance Committee, reported back the House joint resolution authorizing Edward Young to accept a present from the Emperor of Russia. Passed.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. COBOURN introduced a bill for the construction of ship canals around Niagara and at the mouth of the Mississippi. Referred.

Also, an amendment to the Constitution in relation to the election and appointment of officers. Referred.

STARVATION IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. SYPHER asked leave to introduce a joint resolution, which, he said, had the approval of the President. The resolution recites that well authenticated reports say that in certain localities of the South the people are in a condition of starvation, owing to the failure of the crops, and directs the Secretary of War to issue army rations in such quantities as may be required.

Mr. WILLARD (Vermont) moved its reference to the Committee on Education and Labor, with leave to report at any time. So ordered.

CLOSE OF THE DEBATE.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Walls, Purman and Stowell for the bill, and by Messrs. Blount, Bright, Hernandon, Whitehead and Buckner against it.

At 4:40 the general debate was closed. The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 7.

THE SENATE.

Mr. GORDON (Ga.) inquired of the Chair if the Postmaster General had responded to the resolution of the Senate, before the holidays, asking for information in regard to the franking privilege.

The CHAIR responded in the negative.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State and the Postmaster General, in accordance with the Senate resolution of yesterday, giving a list of persons using official postage stamps. Laid on the table.

Mr. SARGENT, petition of Women's Rights Association of San Francisco asking that the laws of the District of Columbia and territories be so amended that women should have a right to vote, hold office and exercise all the rights under the law as are now exercised by men; and, further, that no State be hereafter admitted to the Union in which any distinction in favor of man shall be made. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE SALARY BILL.

The bill to repeal the act of March 3d, 1873, increasing the salaries, was taken up.

Mr. PRATT advocated the adoption of his amendment.

The subject was discussed by Messrs. Carpenter, Morton, Ferry, of Conn., Merrimon, Sherman, Tipton, Bayard, Hamilton, of Md., Saulsbury and Sargent.

Pending the discussion the Senate, at five o'clock, adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

After the presentation of a number of bills the discussion on the civil rights bill was resumed.

A member said he recognized the importance of the measure, and did not wish that final action should be taken without the most serious study and consideration. He would therefore move to recommit the bill to

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE COURTS.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Giles A. Foulk and John Moore were acquitted of the charge of involuntary manslaughter, in causing the death of the little boy William Young, in June last.

Charles Giles plead guilty to two charges of larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

Peter Walters was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery preferred by Jacob Cornelius, and the prosecutor was directed to pay the cost.

S. T. Mellor was acquitted of a charge of false pretence preferred by William Bruce and the costs divided between the parties.

The Court will not be in session before Saturday, at which time surety and abandonment cases will be taken up.

The other county Courts are occupied with the argument lists, but nothing of public interest was done yesterday.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

W. M. Bunting, for deserting his wife, was sentenced to pay the costs, twenty dollars down, and twenty dollars per month until further orders, for the support of his wife and child.

William Giles, who plead nolo contendre to two charges of larceny was sentenced to the Work House for two years and six months.

Adolph Swanzy, on a charge of assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs.

John Meehan, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to twenty days to jail.

District Court.

Jury trials will be resumed in this Court to-day.

MURDERED BY A MINER.

TRAGEDY IN AN ELIZABETH SALOON.

Shortly before midnight on Saturday night, a party of miners were drinking in a saloon in Elizabeth, kept by a man named Ed. Maley. A dispute arose among them in relation to the recent difficulty between the diggers and operators, which developed into a general row. In the melee, it is stated that a man named Daniel Lynch was so terribly injured at the hands of a miner named Patrick Slevin, that he died about four o'clock yesterday morning. It is also alleged that the bar-keeper, whose name is not given, took part in the affray, which resulted in the killing of Lynch. A telegram was received at the Mayor's office yesterday from the magistrate in Elizabeth, asking for a posse of police, as the alleged murderers, after being arrested by the local constabulary, had been arrested by a mob. A force of detectives and patrolmen were sent at once to the scene of the tragedy.

Word was also sent to Coroner McCallin to come and hold an inquest on the body of Daniel Lynch. That official left at once for Elizabeth, and had not returned last evening. We have been informed, however, that he had empaneled a jury, and after examining a number of witnesses, adjourned the inquest over until to-day, owing to the excited state of public feeling in that neighborhood. Another telegram was received by Acting Mayor Butler last evening, stating that a riot was apprehended there to-day.

The murdered man has a brother, who is clerk for O'Neil & Bro., coal operators, in West Elizabeth, and it is stated the bar-room row which culminated in the dreadful tragedy, originated in the murdered man undertaking to defend insinuations against the integrity of his brother, who was not present. Deceased has relatives living in McKeesport, who are well connected, and he is represented as an honest, industrious and deserving young man. The community at large regret the terrible tragedy which has been enacted in their midst, and are determined to bring the guilty parties to speedy justice.

THE PITTSBURGH DEMOCRACY.

MEETING OF THE CITY COMMITTEE—CONVENTION CALLED FOR TUESDAY, JANUARY 27TH.

The Democratic City Committee, in response to the call of the chairman, met on Saturday, at the St. Charles Hotel. The meeting was called to order by the chairman, C. Magee, Esq., shortly after eleven o'clock, a. m., and John A. Elder was made secretary pro tem.

Mr. Magee stated the object of the meeting to be to consider the propriety of calling a City Convention, and if so, to designate the time. He was ready to hear any suggestions.

Mr. J. C. Barr offered the following, which was debated and finally unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of the city are hereby requested to meet at their respective places of holding elections on Saturday, January 24th, 1874, between the hours of five and seven o'clock, p. m., (except where ordered otherwise by the chairman,) and elect two delegates from each district to represent the same in the City Convention, to be held at the Court House, on Tuesday, January 27th, at ten o'clock, a. m., to take such action as may be deemed necessary on questions that may be brought before said convention.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That the chairman of this committee be empowered to appoint a sub-committee of five, of which he shall be chairman, to take such action as they may deem necessary for the best interests of the party, between this date and the time for the meeting of the City Convention. Carried.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen under this resolution: Messrs. J. P. Barr, Uzziah Stewart, James Irvin, John Murray, Sr., and J. W. Patterson.

Mr. Elder offered the following:

Resolved, That the chairman of this committee be requested to appoint Thos. Fagan and Samuel Patterson, of the First District, and P. C. Shields and Thos. Coleman, of the Second District, members of this committee from the Seventeenth ward. Carried.

Mr. W. B. Lupton offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the committee be hereby tendered to our chairman, Christopher Magee, Esq., and secretaries J. C. Barr and C. B. Strain, for their services during the last three years. Carried.

On motion adjourned.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

It appears from the annual report of the State Superintendent that the number of orphan children in the care of the State on the first day of september was 3,167, being a decrease during the year of a little over 300. The cost of the system for the past year was $467,132 84, or $8,121 69 less than the cost for 1872; if no children had been sent to the Normal schools, the reduction would have been $10,933 99. The number of institutions in which there are soldiers' orphans, is 36, number of orders of admission issued since the system went into operation, 7,469; number of orphans admitted since the system went into operation, 6,872; probable number of orphans that will be cared for under the system, 7,500; cost of the system for the past year, $467,132 84; whole cost of the system since going into operation, $3,934,676 65; probable amount of future appropriations that will be needed, $1,300,000.

THE LAST FIRE OF 1873.

GEORGE E. WILLIAMS & CO'S PRINTING AND PRESS WORK ESTABLISHMENT GUTTED.

About nine o'clock Wednesday night, a fire was discovered in the printing and press work house of George E. Williams & Co., No. 5 Union alley, in the Diamond. The fire which appeared at first insignificant, rapidly increased in intensity before the firemen arrived upon the ground, owing to some unexplained delay in the giving of the alarm. When the department arrived upon the ground the fire had reached such proportions that the saving of the inflammable portion of the stock was an impossibility.

The fire is supposed to have originated in the cellar among some waste paper. The building is owned by Mr. James A. Hutchinson, and in addition to the job work done in it the following papers were published: the People's Monthly, Methodist Recorder and the Iron World, lately removed to Philadelphia.

The loss is variously estimated at from $5,000 to $7,000, the principal loss being to the stock of material on hand, although until a thorough examination of the premises is made it will be impossible to correctly estimate it.

The value of the contents is estimated at $25,000, on which there is an insurance of $18,000 in different companies, principally in the Delaware, of Philadelphia.

The first side of the People's Monthly was worked off, and it is said is but little injured by the fire. Through the well directed exertions of the Fire Department, the flames were prevented from communicating to the adjoining buildings, some of which, being old frames on the east side, would have made the conflagration very disastrous. The establishment of James A. Hutchinson, on the west side, was somewhat injured by water. The engines, owing to the nature of the material, were engaged throwing water upon the fire until after the beginning of January 1st, 1874.

END OF THE STRIKE.

With the exception of the case of the Pan Handle road, most of the striking employees have accepted the situation and applied to be reinstated. The strikers attribute their failure to the duplicity of those upon whose judgment they relied to push the matter to a successful issue, and who, it is said, abandoned the cause and hastened to make their peace with the companies.

It seems that many of the engineers were in the strike when off duty and helped fan the flames of discontent, and when their running time came round took out their trains as usual, and were not missed. As the matter now stands, those who went into the strike with a single purpose to win, are now left out in the cold to chew the bitter cud of disappointment, the companies refusing to reinstate them.

Although there has been much complaint among the engineers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, there has been no trouble experienced in the running of trains, which have all the time arrived and departed as usual.

All the trains on the Pan Handle are now running fully equipped. The rumors, circulated, it is supposed, by the strikers, of collisions, wrecks, &c., are groundless, at least the officials disclaim any knowledge of them. The rumor that General McCullough had tendered his resignation as General Manager of the Pennsylvania Company, is ridiculed in the railroad offices of this city.

The Assistant General Manager, J. D. Layng, asserts positively that the strike is at an end.

This winter, so far, has not been a successful season for strikes, and it would seem that both capitalists and workmen should, for their mutual benefit, endeavor to fix upon a sliding scale that would bridge the difficulties which now beset their paths. This has been tried successfully in many branches of industry, and their seems to be no good reason why it would not work well in all.

It is certainly worth an experimental trial.

THE REGISTER'S OFFICE.

BUSINESS DURING THE PAST MONTH.

Wills were admitted to probate and letters of administration granted at this office during the past month as follows:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedents.	Executors.
Bridget Brown	Francis Brown.
Chris. G. Vocherodt	Mary Juliana Vockerodt.
Alex McClintock	Irene Ann McClintock.
Henry Westerfield	B. Kruch and J. H. Pollett
Margaret McGee	James McLain.
Dr. David W. Lewis	Anna W. Lewis.
Ansell	Robert E. Stewart.
Mary Borgering	Selina Ackley.
Eliza Little	A. H. Burns.
Hermann Borgering	Maria L. Borgering, J. H. Boarwinkel, and W. Bording.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedents.	Administrators	Bonds.
Elizabeth Freyer	J. H. Robb	$1,000
Apply Williams	O. A. Barrett	2,000
William Cook	Christian Cook	4,000
Capt. Wm. Mays	Eliza Morrow	40
John Snyder	Margaret Snyder	100
Maria Chambers	Alexander Chambers	6,000
Kate Burgin	Daniel O'Conner	500
Thomas Mills	John Mills	50
John Hopson	David R. Maxwell	600
Eliza Little	J. A. Gunnage	1,000
Daniel Risch	Louisa Risch	200
George Eckhardt	F. G Kreeun	300
James Cain	Ellen Cain	4,000
Thomas Deady	Johanna Deady	1,000
Daniel Ferry	Bridget Ferry	6,000
John Malone	Jane Malone	3,000
Simpson Castor	C. P. Castor	1,000
Thomas Fielder	John Kelly	240
Danie Crowley	Dr. David Crowley	500
Martha Smith	Rebecca & Jno. Shaffer	500
Elias Bigley	Peter Bolster	2,200

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY.

MORE OF THE NATION BANK MUDDLE.

Henry Lucas on Saturday made information before Alderman Strain, against Dr. A. M. Barr and Robert J. Grier, whom he charges with conspiracy to defraud him out of $1,680. Lucas avers that he had that amount on deposit in the Nation Trust Company's Bank, and wishing to procure a draft on New York for $1,000, he made application to Grier, the cashier of the bank, for such a draft. Grier replied that the bank had no money on deposit in New York, but he could procure a draft from Barr. This was done, but Lucas alleges that on presenting the draft in New York, he was informed that Barr had no funds there. Grier attempted to explain and induced him to wait a few weeks. Upon his return to the city a few weeks after he found that Grier had disappeared without any prospect of reappearing. Suit was entered against Barr for obtaining money under false pretense. The latter was arrested and held in two thousand dollars bail for a hearing on Wednesday.

FIRE ON THE MOUNTAIN.

The residence of Mr. John Williams, on the Wasington road, in the Thirty-second ward, caught fire about midnight on Wednesday, and was entirely consumed. The family were asleep at the time and narrowly escaped with their lives. The house was a new one and not quite finished. Owing to there being no water or engines in ward nothing could be done toward extinguishing the flames. The loss is about $1,200, on which there is an insurance of $700 in the Merchents and Manufacturers Insurance Company.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Yesterdey John S. Baily of Northumberland county, filed a petition asking for the adjudication in bankruptcy of Alfred Creveling, of the same county. The usual order was made.

James Shidle, trustee of Elvira T. Shidle, field a similar petition against the Mechanics Saving Bank of this city. The order to show cause was allowed.

THE WATER BOND STEAL.

KENNEDY ARRESTED FOR LARCENY.

THE "CIVIL" ENGINEER OF THE NEW WATER WORKS CAUGHT IN THE ACT OF CARRYING OFF BOOKS BELONGING TO THE DEFUNCT WATER COMMISSION---DUPLICATE KEYS OF THE SAFE---JOHN ROSS IMPLICATED BY KENNEDY, AND SUBSEQUENTLY ARRESTED ON A WARRANT.

On Saturday afternoon, the Water Committee met to approve the bond of Mr. John T, Duff as their Secretary. Messrs. John H. Myler, Robert Herron, and Geo. H. Anderson were accepted as his sureties in the total sum of $25,000.

The late Secretary of the Commission, Charles Siebert, who was present on invitation of the Committee, turned over the papers and books of account in his possession to the new Secretary, and reported that he found it difficult to get at the true state of the affairs of the late Secretary of the Commission. He also stated that there was little disposition on the part of the clerks in the office to co-operate with him, and that all he could find out was what he could worm out himself. There were two or three persons in the office had keys also to the Secretary's desk. He did not know how many understood the combination to the lock of the safe. On Friday evening, directly after the late Secretary left the office, the book of bond stubs was carried off. Mr. McCarthy moved that all papers, books, accounts, keys, etc., pertaining to the late Commission, be handed over to the new Secretary, who would be held strictly responsible for the affairs of the office. Mr. Duff stated that he wished to go into the office untrammeled, and he would only accept the duties on condition that the Committee would stand by him.

A resolution was then adopted that the late Secretary be denied access to the office.

Mr. Chalmers moved that in order to better understand the workings of the office of the Commission that this Committee adjourn to said office.

This was agreed to, and the Committee moved to the upper room, where they found "Civil" Engineer Kennedy and the assistant clerk to the late Commission. They at once ordered Kennedy to turn over to Mr. Duff, the new secretary, all books and papers in his possession connected with the water extension business and not appertaining to the engineering department. He went out and brought into the secretary's office a bundle of bills and papers of various kinds, saying, that was all he had. The committee were not satisfied with this surrender, and concluded to keep a watch on all movements about the hall and rooms of the water business. They had understood that Kennedy had duplicate keys of the secretary's desks, and this made them suspicious. They then left the room and set detective Joe Cupples to keep a watch, with instructions that if either Ross or Kennedy came out with anything to arrest them and take possession of any package or bundle they might have. Meanwhile Mr. Duff remained in his new quarters, and as Ross and Kennedy came in and lingered about also, he ordered them to leave, a command with which they at first refused to comply, but after some parley they did retire. Detective Cupples kept watch in the vestibule. It was after six when he saw Mr. Kennedy, the civil engineer, come down stairs with a bundle under his arm and walk out. The officer followed him out and along up Smithfield street to Seventh avenue, and then to Strawberry alley, at which point he arrested him. Kennedy pretended to be surprised, but finally concluded to accompany the officer to the Mayor's office. Here ex-Mayor McCarthy made information against John Ross and H. W. Kennedy, charging them with the stealing, taking and carrying away, viet armis, valuable public documents. A package which Mr. Kennedy had under his arm at the time of his arrest, was alleged to contain the bond record and the ledger of the Water Commission, and the accrued interest book, all reported as missing. Mr. Kennedy was held by Acting-Mayor Butler in $4,000 bail to appear at a hearing. Jas. T. Wray of Wray & McIlhenny, contractors for the Herron hill reservoir, soon after furnished the required security and Kunedy was released. Kennedy states that Ross brought the bundle to his office and requested him to carry them to a certain stable, where Ross kept his horse.

Mr. Kennedy's keys were taken from him by the arresting officers and handed to the Water Committee, by whom they were given to the Secretary elect. A hearing in the matter will likely take place on Monday.

JOHN ROSS ALSO ARRESTED.

Shortly after Kennedy's arrest, Detectives Scott, Long and Cupples were sent out on the trail of John Ross, but it was almost midnight before they succeeded in capturing their man. He was descried in a buggy, accompanied by Frank Ardary. Ardary said he had just come over to meet the officers, expecting they would wait for him. Detective Long got into the buggy with them and rode over to Ardary's house, where they changed the carriage for a phaeton to bring them to town. At half-past two they reached the Mayor's office, where he was held for a hearing in $40,000 bail, Charles T. Neill, Frank Ardary and J. McC. Creighton signing the bail bond.

THE LABOR PROSPECT.

THE SKY BRIGHTENING—A NUMBER OF FACTORIES INTEND TO RESUME.

It now generally understood that the prices of Pittsburgh manufactures have touched bottom, orders are again beginning to flow pin uon our estabiishments, and it is thought the most of our large manufactories will be in full biast by the end of next month.

The glass trade shows the most signs of improvement at present and hope again illuminates the faces of the operatives on the South Side, where glass houses most abound. S. McKee & Co., will resume on Wednesday and others will follow as fast as the furnaces can be put into condition. This activity, however, is mainly confined to bottle and chimney houses. The outlook however so far as the making of window glass is concerned is not so favorable. The small four-pot furnace of Knox & Kim was blown in last week, and is now running full force. The manufacturers of this class of ware instead of offering a compromise with their hands, have made a further reduction of ten per cent. Many of the operatives have felt the effect of the strike but very few have yet concluded to propose any terms to the manufacturers.

The iron mills will generally resume work about the fifteenth of this month.

OBITUARY.

Mr. John Young, an old and well known citizen of this city, died at his residence on Craft avenue yesterday morning about half past nine o'clock. Deceased was the oldest member of the firm of J. B. Young & Co., furniture manufacturers, which has been in existence since 1840. Mr. Young was apparently in usual health a few minutes before his death. He had gone out into his yard where he was stricken with apoplexy, and found lying on the ground. Medical assistance was procured in a few minutes, but he died in half an hour after being carried into the house. Mr. Young was born in this city in 1815, and leaves a wife and five children.

MEETING OF THE PRISON BOARD.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—CONTRACTS LET—REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

The Board of Prison Inspectors held its regular monthly meeting on Saturday forenoon in the County Judge's room. Judge Stowe, Chairman of the Quarterly Committee reported that the committee had examined the bills of the official newspapers, for publishing the November list of licenses granted and found them correct. The committee suggested that hereafter the license list be inserted once in each of the official newspapers instead of three times, which has heretofore been the practice, and the Board adopted the suggestion.

Judge Sterrett, Chairman of the Special Committee, to which was referred the matter of the collection of fees by the Warden of the County Jail, for United States prisoners, reported that the matter had been fully investigated, and that the committee was of the opinion that the Warden had no authority to receive the fees for his own benefit; that he was entitled only to the salary fixed by the Board together with the dwelling furnished, and light and fuel accommodations; and that while it was his duty to receive and keep United States prisoners, neither he nor the Board had any right to collect the fees. It was the duty of the County Commissioners, the financial agents of the county to supervise the collection and see that the money is paid in. The committee recommended that the Warden be required to furnish a list of United States prisoners, their date of commitment and discharge, in order that the County Commissioners may make correct calculations as to the amount to be collected. This suggestion was adopted.

The Board then re-elected A. W. Smith warden of the jail and W. H. McKelvy, M. D., jail physician.

The contract for furnishing meat to the prisoners was let to W. Peters, the only bidder, at four cents per pound. The bread contract was awarded to John Doyle at 3¾ cents per pound.

The report of the Secretary, County Controller Warner, was then read and adopted. The following is the report:

Report of the receipts of County Treasurer on account of liquor license fund for 1873:

From 284 transfers	$ 1,240 00
From 1,847 licenses granted	227,015 53
Total	$228,255 53
Cash on hand January 1, 1873	9,140 86
Total receipts from all sources	$237,396 40

The disbursements were:

Salary of Samuel Kilgore, Treasurer of License Fund—from March 4, 1872, to March 4, 1873	$ 500 00
Extra clerk hire for Treasurer while issuing Licenses	300 00
Printing blanks and notices	49 00
Pittsburgh Dispatch, for advertising list of licenses granted	1,937 25
Pittsburgh Gazette	1,711 00
Pittsburgh Commercial	1,635 00
Freiheits Freund	1,795 50
Board of Managers of Allegheny County Work House and Inebriate Asylum	5,500 00
Balance in Treasury $174,438 65--	237,396 40

Judge Ewing, Commissioner Beckert and Controller Warner were appointed a Quarterly Committee.

COMFORT FOR DEADHEADS.

The Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer of Friday says:

Under the new Constitution, which went into effect yesterday, the system of free railroad passes is abolished, and "deadheadism" is supposed to become a thing of the past.

It has been customary for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to allow all yearly free passes issued by them, expiring on the 1st day of January, extend their privileges until the 10th day of the month, so as to allow of the parties holding them to have them renewed. Through a misunderstanding of a provision in the new Constitution, and believing it to apply immediately to the workings of the road, great trouble was occasioned on the line of the road yesterday, by an order, which had been issued some time since, instructing conductors to refuse all free passes. After several parties had been refused a free ride, complaint was entered at the main office, in Philadelphia, and the order revoked. The error arose from the fact that the Pennsylvania company having a clause in its charter allowing them to issue free passes, have not as yet accepted the provisions of the new Constitution, and consequently may issue such passes as they may deem necessary and proper until they seek special legislation. The section in the Constitution is as follows: "The General Assembly shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation now existing, or alter or amend the same, or pass any other general or special law for the benefit of such corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of the Constitution."

Until the company is in want of favors from the Legislature, it is therefore not prohibited from renewing the passes of those who have held them heretofore. Most of the corporations of the State will take advantage of the Constitutional provisions to rid themselves of the burdensome system of free passes.

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON.

THE CASE OF JOHN B. WRIGHT AND G. W. WATERS, COUNTERFEITERS.

Attorney General Williams has presented applications for pardon to the President for John B. Wright and George Waters, committed to the penitentiary on the 5th day of November, 1867, on the charge of passing counterfeit money, the former for ten years and the latter for ten years and six months.

During the year mentioned, Wright and Waters did a lively business shoving the queer in this city, generally operating in the saloons where they would call for drinks, present their counterfeit X's, get their change and depart. They were very successful for a time, but were finally arrested and several hundred dollars of the stuff found on their persons. The proof against them was overpowering, and the preliminaries prior to their consignment to Warden Wright's care were short. Waters lived somewhere in Ohio, and Wright hailed from the vicinity of Johnstown.

Two members of Congress, one from Ohio and another from the mountains in this State are said to be at work in their behalf.

DECIDEDLY WARM.

If the kind of weather that prevailed on Saturday and Sunday is to be a common thing during the balance of the winter, we may as well transfer our faith in weather prognostications from "Old Prob." to the muskrat, fish and corn husk signs of the back woodsmen. Seventy-five degrees in the shade, on the fourth of January, is seldom felt north of Mason and Dickson's line, but that was what it was yesterday. If, however, we weather through until Candlemas day, that renowned prognostigator, the wood chuck, will give us reliable data on which we can base our calculations for the balance of the season.

DEATHS LAST YEAR.

The death record kept in office of the Board of Health, shows the mortality of the city for the year 1873 to have been:

Males	1,854
Females	1,665
Total	3.519

The deaths from consumption constituted 9-26 per cent of the total mortality of the year.

SALE OF THE WINES OF NAPOLEON III.

Dec. 9, at Crockford's, London, the remaining portion of the fine wines were disposed of by auction. There was a very large attendance. Porto Rouge, vintage 1847, shipped by Sandeman, sold at 7s. per bottle; Porto Dore, a fine golden port, vintage 1834, in magnificent condition 8s. per bottle; Clarets—Bordeaux Rouge, Cheateaux Lafitte, vintage 1858, bottled expressly by Clossman & Co. for the Emperor, 10s per bottle; eau de vie, very old, laid down at the Tuileries, and having the crest and initial of the emperor on each bottle, £20 per dozen. Rare old Maderia of Napoleon III., having the Imperial N. and crown on the bottles. £15 per dozen. Old Malvoisie, the wine of the Empress, bottled in 1858 at the Tuileries. 25s per bottle. Very fine Chateau Coatet, bottled at the castle of the Marquise Lur Saluet, 8s per bottle. Roman burgundy, vintage 1865, branded with the Imperial arms £12 per dozen. Old white sparkling Burgundy, vintage 1858, 10s per bottle. Some very old rum, with the green seal, from St. Cloud, 19s per bottle. The Johannisberg of Prince Metternich, called Schloss-Metternich, £1 per bottle. A quanity of wine in bond, consisting of ports, sherries, &c., realized on the average £10 per quarter cask, exclusive of duty and other charges.

IOWA ANTI-MONOPOLISTS.

The following call is published:

"A delegates' convention of all the voters of Iowa opposed to the radical party and monopoly, will be held at Des Moines, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1874. The basis of representation will be one delegate for each organized county, and in addition thereto one for each additional 250 votes or fraction thereof over 100 cast at the last election for Hon. Jacob G. Vale for governor. The object of the convention is to organize the people for the campaign of 1874, and consolidate all the elements in favor of reform in the state and national governments. All voters in sympathy with the objects herein set forth cordially invited to participate in the primary meeting, and send delegates on the basis of representation heretofore stated. The committee in the different counties will make arrangements for the appointment of delegates, and to this end it is suggested that county conventions be called as early as may be practicable.

"N. M. IVES,
"Chairman Anti-Monopoly State Central Committee."

NOT A "SECOND-RATE" MAN.

A special dispatch from Washington, published in this journal yesterday, says that Judge Durell, a federal judge in Louisiana, being under a reasonable fear of impeachment for misconduct in office, has formally proposed to exchange his judgeship, for a "second-rate" foreign mission, rather than endure a legal examination of the offences charged against him. Judge Durell's conception of the nature of office-holding is not altogether novel, although it must be confessed that the form in which it has obtained publicity is rather startling. "If, instead of being a judge, he was a convicted criminal, it would be just like him to say to the court: "Now, look here, I don't want to be hanged. The rope may break, you know, or something unpleasant may occur. I propose an exchange. Please obtain for me a position as missionary to Turkey or some other heathen country, and don't let us have any more fuss." Mr. Durell has too much mental brilliancy for the bench, and he is certainly too dazzling for any "second-rate" foreign mission. In fact, we should think he was pre-eminently fitted to adorn a private station.—New York Post.

The funeral of Gen. B. J. Sweet, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who died in Washington on Thursday last, will take place at Lombard, Ill., his former place of residence this afternoon. Remains will be interred in Rose Hill Cemetery.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PISOS' CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

PISOS' CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

PISOS' CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

For Coughs, Colds, Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs.

This is the most remarkable medicine of the age. It is an almost unfailing remedy for all diseases of the Lungs. If you have a cough of recent or old standing try this. If your children have coughs, colds or diseased lungs, try this and be convinced that it is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

TEN GROSS of this valuable medicine just received by

JOSEPH FLEMING, DRUGGIST,

NO. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

Price 50 cents and $1 00 per bottle. Call and get a bottle. No family should be without it.

THE

BECK WITH $20

Portable Family Sewing Machine

On Thirty Days' Trial,

with strength and capacity equa to any, regardless cost. This machine doe away with all complications, and with the movement of ONLY TWO PARTS (the Needle Arm and Looper), both simple and strong, it makes the stitch, feeds the goods, half guides the cloth, fastens the seams, sews on braid, gathers and tucks, hems and embroiders. Remember, the movement of only two parts does all this, which entirely does away with the complications so liable to get out of order, and so often the source of annoyance to the operator, besides the ruinous expenditure of force in propelling them. Our Semi-Guiding Feed requires the assistance of only one hand, or even one finger, thus leaving the right hand entirely at liberty to ply the wheel, which runs easy and even as a well-balanced wheel, with

No Toilsome Tread Of the Treadle.

Orders promptly filled on receipt of $20. BECK WITH SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 663 Broadway, New York. jel3eod9m-W9m

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.

Circulars free. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—9 a. m. to 7 p. m, Sundays excepted.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITH field street, Pittsburgh, in back room continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility, and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

DR. A. SLEE SR., LATE PRINPAL Pittsburgh Medical Institute—longer known throughout the press of this country, and having the largest special practice of any physician in the United States—cures Nervous Debility permanently. No fee till cured. Medicine sent anywhere by express. Send two stamps for Circular. Consultation free at office, 20 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio. myll-1yW

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. be27-1yW

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER

296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases, Impotency, Gleet, Stricture or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also, Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured, in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT or ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 12 to 1 p. m. ONLY

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200 pages, fine illustrations. A private instructor for the marriage or those about to marry, in all relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About procreation, reproduction, &c. Impediments to marriage—causes, consequence and cure. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Price 50 cents, at the office or sent by mail securely sealed. Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street Pittsburgh, Pa.

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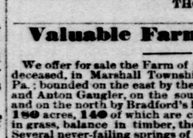
FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR

To Its Natural Variety and Color.



Advancing years, sickness, care, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition, all turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR by long and extensive use has proven that it stops the falling of the hair immediately; often renews the growth, and always surely restores its color, when faded or gray. It stimulates the nutritive organs to healthy activity and preserves both the hair and its beauty. Thus trashy, weak or sickly hair becomes glossy, pliable and strengthened; lost hair regrows with lively expression; falling hair is checked and established; thin hair thickens, and faded or gray hairs resume their original color. Its operation is sure and harmless. It cures dandruff, heals all humors, and keeps the scalp cool, clean and soft—under which conditions diseases of the scalp are impossible.

As a dressing for ladies' hair the Vigor is praised for its grateful and agreeable perfume, and valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

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MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A PRIVATE COUNSELOR TO YOUNG MEN, Married or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with 100 beautiful illustrations, in producing and preventing offspring, preserving the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 N. 9th St., St. Louis, Mo

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—At office of THOS. F. STEWART, 48 Fifth avenue.

9 ACRES on Fifth avenue extension, with building; price $100,000. This property has nearly 300 feet on the avenue, and the same on both sides of Forbes street.

70 ACRES adjoining Allegheny City, on Spring Garden avenue; price only $1,100 per acre. This is a good investment. Terms easy.

320 ACRES, 20 ACRES, 10 ACRES and 8 ACRES on the Pan Handle Railway, near Ingram and Crafton stations; prices from $800 to $1,500 per acre.

3 FINE RESIDENCES on Stockton avenue, Allegheny City; lots 80x140 feet; prices $20,000 to $40,000.

2 FINE HOUSES at Oakland, with large grounds: $20,000 each.

FIFTH AVENUE, WOOD STREET and LIBERTY STREET BUSINESS PROPERTY. These properties are the best in the market and will be sold low.

NORTH AVENUE AND RIDGE STREET PROPERTY, fronting the Parks, cheap.

We have beautiful building lots in every direction at lower prices and on longer time than any in the market. We have them in Eighteenth ward, Mt. Washington, Ashchenar, and on the lines of all the railways. Come and see us before you buy.

THOS. F. STEWART,
48 Fifth avenue

Valuable Farm for Sale.

We offer for sale the Farm of the late John Coulter deceased, in Marshall Township, Allegheny county, Pa.; bounded on the east by the Harmony Plank Road and Anton Gangler, on the south by Casper Forthe, and on the north by Bradford's heirs, containing about 180 acres, 140 of which are cleared, and most of it in grass, balance in timber, the whole under fence. Several never-failing springs of water on said farm.

This farm is located on the forks of the Sewickly, Rochester, Beaver, Brighton, Harmony, Franklin and Pittsburgh Roads. Distant from Pittsburgh 15 miles; from Sewickly, Rochester and Beaver about 10 miles each, and from Harmony 11 miles. The improvements are a large two-story frame dwelling house, with an L to it, a frame store house, a two-story frame tenant house, a large bank barn, spring house, corn crib, coal house, and other farm buildings; two good bearing orchards on it. Would divide very well in three or four small farms, through good springs of water in each farm, also timber on each place. If the above property is not sold before the fifth day of February, 1874, it will be offered at public outcry on said farm, at one o'clock on that day. For further information apply to JOHN H. FOWLER, Esq., near said place, or to JOS. COULTER, Unionville, Butler Co., Pa. JOS. COULTER,

Oct. 22, 1873. JOHN H. FOWLER.

w3m

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, the undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises, in Marshall township, Allegheny county, Pa., on TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1874, at two o'clock P. M., all that TRACT OF LAND, situate in said township and county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: East by lands of Arthur Hopson and E. Hillman. South by lands of David and Henry Robinson. West by lands of Matthew Ryan and Geo. B Grimmer, and North by the Butler county line, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOUR (174) ACRES, more or less, on which are erected a Dwelling House, Barn, Grain House and Blacksmith Shop. About seventy-five acres are under cultivation. Terms made known at time of sale.

JOHN H. FOWLER,
PHILLIP SWINDERMAN,
Administrators of Lorenz Hess, dec'd.
A. M. BROWN,
Attorney, 114 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh.

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WINDOW GLASS.

SAMUEL DUFF.....TERRENCE CAMPBELL

WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders cut in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market street and First avenue

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The oldest and most reliable institution for obtaining a M

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

A NEW REVOLUTION.

MADRID, January 3.—The Cortes met yesterday and President Castelar read his message from ministerial benches. He said the Government had acted promptly and energetically against disturbances and conspiracies of all kinds, and that order had been maintained everywhere except in the North, where the Carlists still maintained their attitude of rebellion, and at Cartagena where unfortunately a criminal insurrection has possessed itself of one of the strongest places in Spain and with it the best arsenals and most formidable iron clads and almost impregnable fortresses within which to protect their accursed flag. The want of troops and resources delays their recapture which, however, is certain in the end. It is beyond doubt that the Insurgents of Cartagena have direct communication with the Carlists.

THE CARLIST WAR

is greatly aggravated by disorganization, lack of discipline and dissension among the leaders of the forces supporting the government cause. The President appeals to all in the presence of this war to sink and efface party differences. No policy is possible for the government except the continuance of the war. The Spaniards should keep in mind that while it continues, it imperils their young Republic, their ancient liberties, the conquests of their civilization. We strive to maintain the position of a modern European people; hence, war, though our abnormal condition, requiring the suspension of certain social functions and temporary sacrifice is necessary, just as in fever, abstinence from accustomed food is necessary. We must have a standing army—an army consolidation, the revival of the military penal code and the restoration of discipline. The government has distributed military commands among generals of all parties in order to give the army a national character. We have not escaped the tyranny of kings to submit to tyranny of parties.

The President speaks in terms of praise of the Republican troops. The war expenses during the recess, he said, have amounted to 400,000,000 reals. He recommends legislation for

GRATUITOUS PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

and for the abolition of servile labor, and of slavery within the Spanish dominions. On both sides of the Atlantic, he says, the Cortes must establish a stable government. European powers will soon recognize the republic, to which none of them have any invincible antipathy. All countries desire primarily the maintenance of order and the protection of the vast interests of commerce. He promises shortly to submit documents relative to

THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR

which will demonstrate that war has been avoided, while the principles of international law has been upheld by the government. In closing the President congratulates the Cortes that the condition of affairs is greatly improved; the army is recovering from the effects of insubordination; riotous authorities are ceasing; municipal authorities no longer seek to exercise the dictatorship; popular risings, barricades and pronunciamiatos have been annihilated by universal suffrage. He appeals to the Cortes to do their duty and receive the verdict of history as conservative founders of the Spanish Republic.

After the reading of the address, the Cortes proceeded to an election, and in the two votes taken gave majorities against President Castelar. The last majority against him was 20.

A NEW REVOLUTION INAUGURATED.

Gen. Pavia, who is a friend of President Castelar, thereupon occupied the palace of the Cortes and other public buildings with fourteen thousand troops. He dissolved the Cortes and summoned the most eminent men of all parties, including members of the present Government, only excepting Carlists and Intransiegents to form a new Government. This, Gen. Pavia declared, was the only means for the salvation of the country. He refused personally to become a member of the Government.

The streets are filled with people, and there is great excitement but no blood has been shed.

CASTELAR DEFEATED IN THE CORTES.

The final and decisive vote by which Castelar was beaten in the Cortes stood 120 to 100, the majority against him being 20 instead of 120 as first reported. As soon as the result was announced, Gen. Pavia sent an officer to the chamber with a letter demanding a dissolution of the Cortes. Senor Salmesion and others urged Castelar to continue in power, but their prayer was refused, whereupon a company of municipal guard entered the palace of the Cortes and expelled the deputies. Gen. Pavia, with his staff, held a position outside with a cannon pointed at the building.

NEW MINISTRY FORMED.

A new ministry has been formed as follows: President—Serrano; Minister of Foreign Affairs—Sagasta; War—Zavala; Justice—Figuerala; Agriculture—Becerra; Finance—Echegarray; Interior, Garcia Ruiz; Marine, Topete.

THE NEW MOVEMENT GAINING STRENGTH.

MADRID, January 4.—All strategic points of the city were occupied by the military last night. The chief civil and military authorities of nearly all the provinces in communication with Madrid have telegraphed to Gen. Pavia that they approve of his conduct. No disturbance is reported in any quarter. The transmission of private telegrams has been temporarily suspended.

MARSHAL SERRANO DECLARED PRESIDENT.

A decree has been promulgated appointing Marshal Serrano chief of executive power.

HOW THE COUP D'ETAT IS REGARDED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 4.—The coup d'etat of Gen. Pavia, at Madrid, excites much surprise in diplomatic and other circles, his name not having been heretofore mentioned in a manner which would occasion even a suspicion of such a movement. Speculations are freely expressed as to the future, and the general opinion is that the republican cause has been damaged by the lately reported revolutionary proceedings, but official information thus far received is of so meagre a character as to afford no basis for reliable comment.

THE CASTELAR GOVERNMENT

had, during the Virginius negotiation, repeatedly declared not only its friendliness toward the United States, but its desire to draw still closer relations between the two countries, and our Government evinced a like amicable feeling toward Spain, even taking negotiations out of the hands of Gen. Sickles, in order to be in better accord with the Castelar Government.

The friends of that Government, in congressional and executive circles regard recent events in Spain as likely to delay promised reforms in the Antilles and to prevent such negotiations through General Cushing as would tend to the pacification of Cuba and Porto Rico, and at the same time protect American interests in Cuban waters from Arrogance and outrages to which they have been so frequently subjected.

Official advices confirm the main features of Madrid dispatches. It appears that Pavia is to be court martialed for rebellion and that his supporters have been disarmed.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

AGITATION OF THE WORKINGMEN OF THE WEST AND SOUTH—A CONVENTION CALLED—PROTECTION OF THE LABORING CLASSES THE OBJECT.

NASHVILLE, January 3.—At a meeting of the executive members of the Labor Reform party of Tennessee, held in this city, to-day, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

The present unnecessary financial calamity, the result of a combination of Eastern capitalists and monopolists to rob labor and impose burdens and hardships upon the laboring and producing classes of the West and South, together with the experience of the past few years, leaves with us no longer any hope that the Eastern bondholders, capitalists and monopolists will consent to such material changes in our financial and transportation systems as will secure to the Western and Southern workingmen and producers an equitable right to the enjoyment of the fruits of their industry.

Whereas, Those unjust combinations of capitalists and monopolists of the Eastern States are imposing burdens and hardships on the industry of the West and South more intolerable and unjust than that imposed by African slavery; and

Whereas, The law of self-preservation is the first in nature and the most important to man; it is therefore the duty of the laboring and producing classes of the West and South to unite in an effort to free themselves from combinations so unjust and oppressive: therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to the laboring and producing classes of the West and South the propriety of calling a convention for the purpose of freeing themselves from the oppressions and injustice of the Eastern States.

Resolved, That we invite our brethren, laborers and farmers of the West and South, to take measures for calling a convention, to be composed exclusively of the laboring and producing classes, to meet in St. Louis, on or about the 22d day of February next, to interchange opinions as to the best mode of accomplishing this much needed end, and to do such other acts as they may deem politic and necessary for their future protection and sincerity in the premises.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

RESULT OF RADICAL EXTRAVAGANCE—INCREASE DURING THE MONTH, $8,453, 272.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—Following is the public debt statement for the month just closed:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 1,218,728,150
Five per cent. bonds	503,478,800
Total coin bonds	$ 1,722,206,950
Lawful money debt	13,678,000
Matured debt	11,070,880
Legal tender notes	378,481,339
Certificates of deposit	36,720,000
Fractional currency	48,544,792
Coin certificates	37,543,300
Total without interest	$ 501,289,431
Total debt	2,249,245,262
Total interest	42,547,025
Cash in Treasury—Coin	91,479,109
" " Currency	4,277,851
Special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	36,720,000
Total in Treasury	$ 132,476,961
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,159,315,326
Increase during the month.	8,453,272
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money:	
Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,938,705
Interest paid by the United State	20,447,986
Interest paid by transportation of mails, &c	4,666,054
Balance of interest paid by United States	15,781,931

THE INDIANS.

GREAT OPPOSITION TO THE SETTLEMENT OF WILD INDIANS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

VINITA, I. T., January 3.—The delegates of the Cherokees, Choctaw, Creeks and other nationalities do not represent their people when they say these Indians are not adverse to the settlement of wild Indians in their midst. There is no proposition in the acts of '66 that looks to the settlement of wild Indians within the present limit of Indian Territory. There is a provision in the preamble of all these treaties to settle Kansas and other freedly Indians within this territory, and that has been done by the location of Delawares, Shawnees, Osages and other tribes. The Indians of this country will never ask Congress for any change that will involve or contemplate a change in their tribes' relations, but they are satisfied it will soon come, and they would rather become citizens of the United States and have their lands allotted to them than to have their country overrun with wild brethren of the plains.

The plan of limiting the boundary to ninety-eighth meridian meets with general favor among the more intelligent class of our people so as to leave the territory west of that line exclusively for the use of less civilized tribes. The old men say they want to locate their lands for their children, and with the proposed plan of making these lands unobtainable for a period of twenty years, they say their children will be the richest people on earth. If a vote could be taken among those capable of an intelligent and unprejudiced expression of opinion, there would be no opposition to the plan of a restricted limit to the territory.

A territorial organization, citizenship in the United States and allotment of their lands with the remainder to be sold for their use and benefit, the establishment of schools and improvements of their farms until the country understands that the same policy for civilized and wild Indian will not suit both, the Indian question will not reach a proper solution. Therefore, the worst phase of our civilization has been presented to our people in a thousand of worthless and depraved white men who flee to this territory for refuge and finally marry our women, and then turn up among the loudest in talking about Indian wrongs, and for the exclusion of white men from the territory. These are the men that tell us that we are not prepared for white civilization, and if we all believed them, we should think we are not prepared for their kind of civilization at least.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

LOUISVILLE, January 3.—The situation in railroad circles remains unchanged. The Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad secured two more engineers to-day. Freight business and day passenger trains have been resumed.

NEW YORK, January 3.—The stockholders of the Central railroad of New Jersey, will be largely increased in the new organization, and though that company will not be merged in combination, a close relation will be established.

SALT LAKE, January 3.—A report from Corrinne, Utah, says that Col. Chapman, president of the Portland, Dallas and Salt Lake railroad, has located the terminus at Corrinne, and the leading men of Corrinne and Malad have agreed to grade and tie fifty miles of the road.

WASHINGTON.

THE SUBJECT OF APPROPRIATION.

WASHINGTON, January 4.—There is no reason to suppose there will not be a quorum in both houses to-morrow. The general sentiment among members is that they should first see to what extent appropriations can be reduced before they consider the subject of assistance to the Treasury, either in the form of additional taxation or a temporary convertible loan, the latter finding more favor than the former mode of relief.

The House Committee on Appropriations have had four meetings during recess, and considered the army, Indian, fortification and navy appropriation bills, though none of them have yet been perfected. Every item has been cut down to the lowest possible figure, in accordance with the expressed wish of the House to make the appropriations comparatively small.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The Senate Judiciary Committee had several meetings during the recess, and considered the bankrupt bill, with a view of perfecting and reporting it to the Senate at an early day.

The estimates of the light-house board have been cut down about one million dollars, leaving them one half the sum submitted at the beginning of the session.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

After the morning hour in the House, the consideration of a supplementary civil rights bill will be resumed as the special order, and will be debated on Monday and Tuesday; on the latter day, until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the discussion will close.

Representatives Stephens, of Georgia, and Lamar, of Mississippi, are expected to speak against the bill, which, it is said by its friends, will undoubtedly pass.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICAN COMMISSION.

The United States and Mexican Commission has resumed business, and will doubtless dispose of all cases on the docket by the expiration of its extended term. Within the last two months, commissioners have decided at least one hundred cases, including an adverse decision in the case of Daniel E. Woodhouse against mexico, known as the Tehuantepec claims, in which the petitioner stated the amount of damage at $500,000,000.

MEXICO'S CLAIMS FOR INDIAN INCURSIONS.

The claim of Mexico for twenty-seven millions of dollars on account of damages from Indian incursions is now in the hands of Sir Edward Thornton, the umpire, the American and Mexican Commissioners being divided in opinon. Mexico claims that under the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, the United States pledged themselves to forcibly restrain Indian incursions into her territory, and that whenever such raids could not be prevented, Indians should be punished by our government and "satisfaction for the same exacted." The United Staies, on the contrary, insist that our government could not promise to do for Mexico more than it was required to do for its own citizens, and therefore no damages could be claimed. Should, as is reported, the umpire decide against Mexico in the pending case, Mexico will present the same principle as an answer to the United States for claims of damages to the citizens of Texas, growing out of incursions of Mexicans into that State on the Rio Grande border.

OHIO.

ARRIVAL OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE AT THE CAPITAL—THE DEMOCRATS IN CAUCUS—THE NOMINATIONS MADE.

COLUMBUS, January 3.—Hotels are filled with members of the Legislature, candidates for positions and strangers waiting for the meeting of the General Assembly next Monday.

The Democratic members of the House of Representatives, in caucus to-night, made the following nominations:

For Speaker—Geo. L. Converse, of Franklin.

For Clerk—Thomas Caughlin, of Crawford; First Assistant Clerk—Daniel L. Cutes, of Allen; Second Assistant—W. B. Dods, of Hamilton.

Sergeant-at-Arms—John L. Huston, of Hamilton. The caucus is still in session.

The Democratic Senators in caucus nominated the following officers:

Chief Clerk—S. J. Donovan, of Delevan; First Asst. Clerk—W. H. Shurtleff, of Licking; Second Asst.—W. H. Morgan, of Carrol; Third Asst.—S. P. Cummins, of Scioto.

Sergeant-at-Arms—C. A. Parker, of Huron.

MEMPHIS.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

MEMPHIS, January 4.—A terrible tragedy was enacted last week on the plantation of Ed. Mullins in Madison county, Tenn. Matt Gledwell, a tenant, went home, suffering from an attack of mania-a-potu, and quarreling with his wife struck her over the head with a gun, inflicting probably a fatal wound. He then struck his little girl, aged nine over the head with the same weapon inflicting a dangerous wound. He then drew a knife and swore he would cut their throats.

The little girl fled to the woods, and meeting Mr. Gibson, who was hunting, informed him of the state of affairs at home. On Gibson approaching the house he was discovered by Gledwell, who advanced on him with a knife Gibson retreating some distance, but finally was forced to fire upon him, the contents of the shot-gun bringing him to the ground with a severe wound in the left shoulder and side. On recovering consciousness, Gledwell regretted that Gibson did not kill him on the spot. A surgeon who was called in thinks Gledwell and his little daughter will recover.

BOSTON.

THE CASE OF JORDON, MARSH & CO.

BOSTON, January 3.—The Gazette to-morrow will publish a statement of H. S. Jackson, secret service agent of the treasury department to the effect that he was employed by the Government two years ago to ferret out frauds relative to Jordon, Marsh & Co.

John W. Cartwright, one of the receivers of the hide and leather insurance company has been sentenced to six months, imprisonment by Judge Devens, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court for not complying with the order of the court to pay back $13,565 which he drew from the assets of the company as compensation for his services. Cartwright has appealed to the full bench.

FIRES.

CLEVELAND, January 3.—A fire at Findlay this morning destroyed the Findlay stove and handle factory. Loss $7,000; insured for $3,000, $1,500 each in the Phœnix, of Hartford, and Amazon of Cincinnati. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

NASHVILLE, January 3.—Last night at eight o'clock, A. Rannis' wholesale confectionery, a three-story building on Broad street caught fire in the roof, and communicating to the wholesale grocery house of C. G. Black & Co. Rannis' damages are $10,000; uninsured. C. G. Black & Co's loss is light and is fully covered in Liverpool companies.

FOREIGN.

HAVANA.

AN INQUIRY ORDERED.

HAVANA, December 31.—Captain Gen. Jovellar has ordered strict inquiry into the circumstances connected with the disappearance of Ralph Keeler, a Tribune correspondent.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS ON THE SINKING OF THE VIRGINIUS.

The Vose and Diario are bitter in their comments on the sinking of the Virginius and the release of the prisoners. They charge that the government sank the Virginius in order not to be compelled to deliver her to Spain and is guilty of perfidy in releasing the survivors. The former paper says: "For the great wrongs of the Spanish nation terrible atonements are reserved and their turn will come."

In an interview with Captain-General Jovellar, the latter stated that the newspapers give their own opinions. The government neither inspires nor is responsible for the articles they print. The government acts independently and according to circumstances. It does not follow that because articles pass the censor of the press that they reflect the opinions of Jovellar, who denies having seen them.

A Hong Kong telegram advises dealers here that a Portugese movement has prohibited the traffic in, and the shipment of, Chinamen from Macao.

FRANCE.

ADDITIONAL TAXATION.

VERSAILLES, December 31.—The Assembly to-day, after voting the raising of eighty million francs by additional taxation, adjourned until January 8th.

SPAIN.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CARTAGENA.

LONDON, January 4.—A dispatch from La Palma, dated yesterday, says: "The assault upon Cartagena has begun, the commander-in-chief advancing upon San Anton, a suburb fifteen hundred yards from the city. A desperate engagement is in progress, the issue of which is doubtful. The bombardment has made no visible impression on the rebel forts and batteries, which keep up vigorous firing."

VIENNA.

NAVIGATION CLOSED.

VIENNA, January 4.—The navigation of the Danube is closed by ice.

NEW YORK.

BARK LOST.

NEW YORK, January 4.—The bark Polly, from Pensacola for Liverpool was lost during a hurricane on the 26th of December. The second officer, carpenter, steward and six men were washed overboard and drowned.

THE BRITISH VIRGINIUS SUBJECTS.

The twelve subjects of Great Britain among the Virginius survivors have been taken charge of by the British Consul here. They leave this week for Liverpool.

DECISION OF A FRENCH COURT IN THE LATE MARINE DISASTER.

The agent of the general trans-Atlantic Steamship Company has received the following dispatch:

PARIS, January 4.

The French Admiralty Court has pronounced judgment declaring the manœuvre of the Ville du Havre to have been blameless, and holding the bad management of the Loch Earn as the cause of the disaster. The court eulogized Captain Surmount.

MISCELLANEOUS DISPATCHES.

Contributions for the families of the late Professor Pronier, of Geneva, and the Rev. A. Carrasco, of Madrid, Evangelical Alliance delegates lost by the Ville du Havre disaster, amount to nearly four thousand dollars.

John W. Norton, formerly superintendent of the money order department of the postoffice, has been recommitted to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of embezzling moneys intrusted to him, a former indictment having been quashed owing to vagueness.

The Spanish steamer Arapiles has been floated from the mud bank on which she stuck yesterday, but was prevented by the fog from shipping her guns at ordinance dock.

A divorce suit which occupied the whole week in argument before Judge Davis in the Supreme Court terminated yesterday. The plaintiff, Mrs. Sarah B. Hunt, is the daughter of Jacob Barker, a well known Wall street banker and broker who died two years ago. The defendant, Wm. B. Hunt, is a distinguished lawyer residing in New Orleans. The decision is reserved.

Mr. Shanks, city editor of the Tribune was before ex-Judge Greenwood in Brooklyn yesterdayby orderof the Supreme Court to testify to the authorship of alleged libelous articles against Judge McCue of Brooklyn. He declined to give the name of the writer of the objectionable articles and the investigation was adjourned.

Nathaniel French, a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, in Nassau, N. H., has been missing since his arrival in this city nearly six months ago. After careful inquiry by the friends and the authorities the discovery has been made that within twenty-four hours after French reached this city he was brutally beaten and robbed, and carried to Bellevue Hospital, where he died from his injuries, and being unrecognized and unclaimed was buried in Potter's field,

A man giving the name of Andrew Donnen, and saying he was a broker of Austin, Texas, and that on November 15 he had absconded with two thousand dollars worth of U. S. bonds, which had been intrusted to him by Radeke & Co., tinsmiths, of Austin, surrendered to the police yesterday. He says he has squandered his money and is ready to be returned to Texas for trial and punishment.

It is expected by the close of the present month all the arrangements will have been completed for the consolidation of the Wilkesbarre, Honeybrooke and Lehigh coal companies with all their tributaries. If the consolidation is effected, the new concern will be known as the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co. and will begin business with a capital of $10,000,000.

The following is the bank statement: Loans, increase, $30,400,900; specie, increase, $4,881,300; legal tenders, increase, $1,794,100; deposits, increase, $10,247,400; circulation, increase, $30,400.

LABOR NOTES.

WORKMEN DEMANDING THEIR PAY IN GOLD.

HAVANA, January 3.—The wharf laborers and trade organizations demand pay in gold or its equivalent in currency, and propose to strike on Monday, unless their terms are complied with. Draymen and coachmen will join in the strike. The Junta of the Debt has been in session to-day, discussing means to relieve the financial situation, but without result. The proprietors of newspapers also held a meeting to consider the question of raising subscription rates.

RESUMING.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Prentice's hat factory, Brooklyn, which closed during the recent panic, will be re-opened on Monday, giving employment to five hundred persons. The Planet Mills will re-open the same day.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3.—There was no conference to-day between the Pennsylvania railroad officials and the engineers' committee. It is probable there will be no strike.

SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.

2,700 BILLS KILLED.

LIST OF THOSE IN THE WEST.

If anything were needed to illustrate the beneficial workings of the new Constitution, the following list would surely show it. A repetition of this work is entirely prevented. All the bills below were signed by the Governor, and many of them acted on by the various companies to which they refer. Their sudden death will no doubt cause inconvenience to many who supposed there was nothing further necessary than a passage through both branches of the Legislature and the Governor's signature. A Harrisburg correspondent, of the 31st ult, states:

"The clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Commonweaith have been busy for a week past in making out certified copies of acts of incorporation for all imaginable purposes, the general belief being that the new Constitution goes into effect on the 1st of January, and that thereafter no certified copies of such acts could be drawn out of the Secretary's office. As a consequence the rush on this office has been very great, and by to-day every act of any importance on which the enrollment tax was an obstacle has been withdrawn, and is now in the hands of the corporators. It is understood that Attorney General Dimmick is preparing to leave his official position, and that his resignation will shortly be in the hands of Governor Hartranft."

The following is the lists of acts of the General Assembly, above referred to, which are now on file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, upon which the enrolment of taxes remain unpaid:

An act to incorporate the Warren gas and water company.

An act to incorporate the Allegheny iron company.

An act to incorporate the Sandy Creek improvement company.

An act to incorporate the Duquesne coal company.

An act to incorporate the Indiana branch mills.

An act to incorporate the Oak Hill shaft and mining company.

An act to incorporate Saxonia Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Saxonburg, Butler county.

An act to incorporate the Kittanning water company.

An act to incorporate the Uniontown gas and water company.

An act to incorporate the Allegheny coal company.

An act to incorporate the East and West Pittsburgh gas company.

An act to incorporate the north Allegheny Portage railroad company.

An act relative to the Pittsburgh and Erie railroad.

"An act to incorporate the Butler gas company."

"An act to incorporate the Birmingham insurance company,"

"A further supplement to an act to incorporate the Meadville, Western and Mutual insurance company, approved April 9, A. D. 1855."

"An act to incorporate the Beaver Valley railroad company."

"A supplement to an act to incorporate the Kittanning gas company, approved March 13, A. D. 1858."

"An act to incorporate the Duquesne insurance company."

"An act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and Mansfield passenger and freight railroad company."

"An act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and New Castle railroad company."

"A supplement to the act to incorporate the trustees of the Association Reformed congregation of Brush creek, in the county of Westmorland, approved April 14, 1834."

"An act to incorporate the Franklin mining company."

"An act to incorporate the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Western Pennsylvania."

"An act to incorporate the Laurel run iron and coal company of Fayette county."

"An act to incorporate the Baptist church of Brookville."

"An act to incorporate the Allegheny gymnastic association."

"An act to incorporate the Cambria coal company."

"An act to incorporate the Warren gas company."

"An act to incorporate the New Derry Methodist Episcopal church."

"An act to incorporate the Methodist Episcopal church of Hillside, Westmoreland county."

An act to incorporate the Youngsville cemetery, in Warren county.

An act to incorporate the Meadville Novelty company.

An act to incorporate the Greensburg Masonic Temple.

An act to incorporate the Rostraver coal company.

An act to incorporate the Bullock Printing company.

An act to incorporate the Erie City Passenger railway company.

An act to change the name of Martha Elizabeth Reinhart, adopted daughter of William S. M'Kee and Nancy Q. M'Kee, and confer the rights of a child and heir.

An act to incorporate the Fayette county railroad company.

An act to incorporate the Clearfield cemetery company.

An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania grape company.

An act to incorporate the Meadville coal company.

An act to incorporate the Mifflin and Blair iron and coal company.

An act to incorporate the Cowanesque and Allegheny railroad company.

An act to incorporate the Bedford railroad company.

An act to incorporate the Saltzburg coal company.

An act to incorporate the Mutual Live Stock insurance company.

An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania steel company.

An act validating a conveyance by Clearfield Lodge, No. 198, Odd Fellows.

A supplement to an act to incorporate the Pioneer shaft company.

An act to incorporate the Bituminous coal and iron company.

An act to incorporate the Enterprise mining company.

An act to incorporate the Independent oil company.

An act to incorporate the Pittsburgh iron and steel company.

Supplement to an act to incorporate the Uniontown gas and water company.

An act to continue and extend the act of incorporation of the Excelsoir railroad and coal company of Allegheny county.

An act to extend the charter of the Monongahela bank of Brownsville.

An act to incorporate the Hillside improvement company.

An act to relieve the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for the Friendless.

A supplement to an act to incorporate the Allegheny turnpike road company, approved April 28, A. D. 1857.

An act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and Ohio Columbian company.

An act authorizing the directors of the Green Dale Cemetery company of Meadville to purchase additional real estate.

An act to repeal portions of a certain act, entitled 'Supplement to an act to incorporate the New Castle and Beaver Valley railroad company,' approved the 17th day of February, 1853.

An act to incorporate the Turtle Creek Valley railroad company.

An act to incorporate the Butler and Lawrence barrel manufacturing company.

Joint resolution in reference to the payment of the enrolment tax on the act incorporating the Youghiogheny gas coal company.

An act to incorporate the Conemaugh coal and iron company.

An act to authorize the First German Evangelical Lutheran St. John's congregation, of the city of Allegheny, to sell and convey a certain burial ground.

An act to incorporate the Pittsburgh Life insurance and trust company.

An act to incorporate the Fayette County hay pressing company.

An act to incorporate the Allegheny railroad and mining company.

An act to establish a ferry over the Allegheny river, at Gates' landing, Venango county.

An act to authorize the trustees of the Brookville academy to sell the same.

An act to incorporate the South Ten Mile turnpike road company.

An act to incorporate the People's line of steamers of Monongahela river.

An act to incorporate the Dollar savings institution of Kittanning.

An act to incorporate the Greenville gas and water company.

An act to incorporate the Fort Pitt insurance company of Pittsburgh.

An act to incorporate the Eagle Rock and Pit-Hole turnpike and plank road company.

An act to incorporate the Latrobe and Salem railroad company.

An act to incorporate the Ebensburg hotel company.

An act to incorporate the Meadville City Passenger railway company.

An act to amend he charter of Wellersburg and West Newton plank road company.

An act to incorporate the Water and Gas Light company of Lawrenceville.

An act authorizing St. John's church, Lawrenceville, to increase the number of its vestry.

An act to incorporate the Oil Tank improvement company.

An act to incorporate Savings Fire and Marine insurance company of Pittsburgh.

An act supplementary to an act incorporating the Kittanning gas company.

A supplement to the act of 21st May, 1857, entitled "An act to incorporate the Clarion River navigation company."

An act to revise the charter of the Turtle Creek Valley railroad company, approved March 23, 1865; and to extend the time for the payment of the enrolment tax upon the same.

An act to incorporate the Fayette coal railroad company.

An act to incorporate the Dunbar land and coal company.

An act to incorporate the Black Lick railroad company.

An act to extend the time for the payment of the enrolment tax on an act to incorporate the Meadville Novelty works, approved the 14th April, 1863.

An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Nicholson pavement company.

An act to incorporate the Germania savings' institution of Erie.

An act to incorporate the West Sunbury petroleum and improvement company of Butler county, Pa."

An act to incorporate the Montana and Pittsburgh gold and silver mining company.

An act to organize the Monongahela City and Victory turnpike road company.

An act supplementary to an act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and Sonora gold and silver mining company, approved the 20th March, 1865.

An act to incorporate the West Newton gas company.

An act extending the time for payment of enrolment tax on an act incorporating the Pennsylvania light and water company.

Supplement to an act to incorporate the Youghiogheny shaft company.

Supplement to an act, entitled an act to incorporate the People's Accident insurance company of Pennsylvania.

An act to incorporate the Fort Pitt Mutual Life insurance and trust company.

An act to incorporate the Meadville savings and loan association.

An act to incorporate the Somerset land company.

An act to incorporate the Allegeeny gold and silver mining company.

An act to incorporate the M'Keesport gas company.

An act to incorporate the Kittanning and Rural village turnpike road company.

An act to incorporate the Pittsburgh tunnel company.

An act to incorporate the Oil City brewing company.

An act to incorporate the Commonwealth iron and coal company.

An act to extend the time for commencing and completing of the People's railroad company.

An act to incorporate the Pit-Hole gas and water company.

An act authorizing the Governor to incorporate a company to erect a bridge over the Youghiogheny river, in the county of Fayette.

A supplement to an act to incorporate the Boatman's insurance and transportation company.

An act to incorporate the Clarion coal company.

An act to incorporate the Sharpsburg and Kittanning turnpike company.

An act to incorporate the Harmony mining company.

An act to relieve from taxation the bequest of John S. Brady, Esq., to Washington and Jefferson college, for educational and scientific purposes.

An act to incorporate the Wilkinsburg gas company.

A supplement to the Monongahela turnpike company.

An act relating to the Temperanceville and Noblestown turnpike and plank road company.

An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania coal and iron company.

An act to incorporate the Pittsburgh, M'Keesport and Brownsville railroad company.

An act to extend the time of payment of enrolment tax on the Clarion coal company.

An act to incorporate the Greensburg, Youghiogheny and Brownsville railroad company.

An act to incorporate the Osceola improvement company.

An act incorporating the Broad Fording bridge company.

An act to incorporate the Indiana gas company.

An act to incorporate the Mountain coal and iron company.

An act to extend the time for payment of enrolment tax on Clarion County Mutual Fire insurance company.

An act to incorporate the New Alexandria Male and Female College.

An act to incorporate the New Alexandria railroad company.

An act to incorporate the Sharon hall and market company.

A supplement to an act, entitled an act to incorporate the Birmingham coal company, approved 20th day of April 1866.

An act to incorporate the Pittsburgh land and homestead company.

An act to incorporate the Somerset and Garret railroad company.

Ad act to reduce the capital of the Crystal gas and water company of Venango city, Venango county.

An act to establish a public ferry over the Allegheny river, at or near Samuel Bartley's.

An act to incorporate the Pittsburgh Montana gold and silver mining company of Montana.

Supplement to the Pittsburgh and Minersville Passenger railway company.

An act to incorporate the National paper manufacturing company.

An act to incorporate the Venango gas company.

An act to incorporate the Enterprise gas and water company of Corry.

A further supplement to an act to incorporate the Monongahela water company, approved the 21st day of April, 1855.

An act to incorporate the Little Cottonwood silver mining company of Utah Territory.

An act to incorporate the West Virginia land, mining, lumbering, transportation and telegraph company.

An act to incorporate the Castlemans River iron, coal, lumber and manufacturing company.

An act to incorporate the Uniontown and Waynesburg railroad company.

A supplement to an act, entitled "an act to incorporate the Franklin gas company," approved April 4, 1863.

An act to incorporate the People's Co-operative Mutual Life insurance company of Meadville, Pennsylvania.

An act to refund the collateral inheritance tax on certain bequests contained in the last will and testament of James Buchanan.

An act to incorporate the Western Pennsylvania Life insurance company of the State of Pennsylvania.

An act to incorporate the Citizens' bridge company of Pittsburgh.

An act to incorporate the Allegheny County trust company.

An act to incorporate the Twenty-second Kirkpatrick street inclined plane company in the city of Pittsburgh.

An act to incorporate the Fifteenth and Fisk street inclined plane company in the city of Pittsburgh.

An act to incorporate the Pittsburgh brewing and malting company.

An act extending the provisions of a certain act to the Dunbar iron company of Fayette county.

An act to authorize the Black Lick and coal company to erect a tram road.

An act to incorporate the Uniontown, Dunlap's Creek and Washington railroad company.

An act to incorporate the New Brighton gas company.

An act to incorporate the Sewickly Mutual fire insurance company, in the county of Westmoreland.

An act to incorporate the Iron City insurance company of Pittsburgh.

An act authorizing the Monongahela navigation company to increase the capacity of its navigation.

A supplement to the charter of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester railway company.

An act to incorporate the People's industrial association of Indiana county.

An act to incorporate the Dollar Real Estate loan association of Allegheny.

An act to incorporate the South Pittsburgh inclined plane company.

A supplement to the charter of the Sharpsville and Wheatland and Sharon and Greenfield railroad company.

A supplement to charter of Ewalt street bridge company of Pittsburgh.

An act to incorporate the St. Clair inclined plane company.

An act to incorporate the Fayette coal company.

An act to incorporate the Plate Glass insurance company of Pittsburgh.

An act to incorporate the Braddock's Field gas company.

An act to incorporate the New Florence and Ligonier Valley railroad company.

An act to incorporate the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Temperanceville Passenger railway company.

An act to exempt from taxation the parsonage property belonging to the Upper Ten Mile Presbyterian church, in Washington county, Pa.

An act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill tunnel and artificial road company.

An act to incorporate the Heat and Gas Light company of Allegheny.

An act to incorporate the People's gas company.

An act to incorporate the Fidelity land and improvement company.

An act to exempt from taxation the parsonage occupied by the bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the diocese of Pittsburgh.

An act to incorporate the Washington, Waynesburg and West Virginia railroad company.

A supplement to an act incorporating a company to erect a bridge over the Allegheny river, at Franklin.

An act to incorporate the Artisans' Institute of the city of Pittsburgh.

A supplement to the charter of the Meadville and Titusville railroad company.

An act to incorporate the Elizabeth gas company.

An act to incorporate the Western Pennsylvania telegraph company.

An act to incorporate the Pack Saddle salt company.

An act to incorporate the Safe Deposite company of Oil City.

An act to incorporate the Oil City Safe Deposit trust and insurance company.

A supplement to an act, entitled an act to incorporate the Sharpsburg, New Castle and Butler railroad company, approved April 17, 1869.

An act to incorporate the Coke gas company, of Brownsville, Fayette county.

An act to incorporate the Troy Hill inclined plane company.

An act to incorporate the Latrobe gas company.

An act for sale of Mars Hill church, in Westmoreland county.

An act to incorporate the Pittsburg and Mahoning coal and mining company.

A supplement to an act relative to the Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville bridge company.

An act to incorporate the Beaver mining company.

A supplement to charter of the Duquesne Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

An act to incorporate the Mt. Pleasant gas and water company.

An act to incorporate the Russian bath company of Pittsburgh.

An act to incorporate the Allegheny salt company.

An act to incorporate the Clarion gas company.

An act to incorporate the Black Lick improvement company.

An act to incorporate the United Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

An act to incorporate the Stevenson's varnish and paint company of the county of Allegheny.

An act to incorporate the Keystone soap, candle and oil company.

A supplement to an act to incorporate South Side railroad company.

ONE OF THE REASONS WHY THE DEBT INCREASES.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—The Senate Judiciary Committee has been looking still further into the disbursements of the contingent fund of the Department of Justice. They have found there some very interesting facts, as the following will show:

WASHINGTON, January 27, 1872.—United States Department of Justice to Andrew J. Joyce & Co., Dr.—To one landaulet, No 94, $1,600. Received payment.

ANDREW J. JOYCE & CO.

BALTIMORE, July 29, 1872.—United States Department of Justice bought of Coblens & Kaufman one pair of bay horses, $750. Received payment,

COBLENS & KAUFMAN.

WASHINGTON, July, 1872.—United States Department of Justice to Andrew J. Joyce & Co., Dr.—One pair stitched pole straps and gold slip buckle, $8; new silk lining in landaulet, $35 75; painting and varnishing landaulet, $42 59; various other items, same nature, $124 88; total, $211 13.

In November there was another bill of repairs for landaulet, and again in December, making in all over $800 more. The landaulet seems to have been repaired from January, 1872, to December last, about $1,100 worth. Certainly it was k

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

John Raub, charged by Celia Horn with assault and battery was acquitted, and the prosecutrix ordered to pay the costs.

The jury was out in the case of Cornelius Burns indicted at the instance of James Nolan, for the larceny of a watch worth fifteen dollars.

John Hamel was also found not guilty of a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Elizabeth Piffer, but directed to pay the costs.

John McBane entered a plea of nolo contendere to a charge of selling liquor to minors.

Charles Graff plead guilty to the larceny of a coat and some instruments of writing from John M. Schaffer.

The jury was out in the case of Andrew Dalzell and Frank Murrinn, charged by Officer Irwin with aggravated assault and battery and obstructing an officer.

The case of James McGinty, charged with the larceny of some hogs is on trial.

Tony Wirtz, charged by James R. Snively with larceny, plead guilty.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

J. W. Bailee on motion of S. A. McClung, was admitted to practice in this Court.

In the case of Thos. Fox vs. Philip Graver, an action to recover a lot of coal sold, the jury found for plaintiff for $25 05.

The next two cases taken up were those of Ariadne Carrier vs. the Real Estate Savings Bank, and Francis L. Carrier vs. the same institution, tried together. These are actions to recover dividends on two shares of stock, alleged to be the property of plaintiff, each holding one share. On trial.

The case of Bristen Wall vs. James Wall, an action of ejectment, is also on trial.

District Court—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

The case of John Gallagher vs. Frederick Baugh and Rachel Baugh, an action to recover damages for the violation of the terms of a lease, was the only case tried in this Court. Certain property was leased to plaintiff, in the Sixth ward, but possession was refused him. The jury found for plaintiff for $1,000.

Judge Kirkpatrick was unable to get up a case in his branch, as none of the parties were ready.

The trial list has been increased to twelve cases, in order to keep the Court running to its full capacity. Judge Kirkpatrick gives notice that hereafter cases on the list will be disposed of by trial or nonsuit, whether the parties and their counsel are present or not.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Lewis Stare plead nolle contendere to a charge of malicious mischief, preferred by John Gansler. The offense was the burning of a lot of tools in complainant's shop, in Allegheny.

In the case of Andrew Dalzell and Frank Murnion, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, and obstructing an officer, Officer Irwin prosecutor, Murnion was found guilty of simple assault and obstructing an officer. Dalzell was acquitted.

Cornelius Burns, indicted for larceny from the person, aiding and abetting larceny from the person, and receiving stolen goods, James Nolan prosecutor, was found guilty of the second count, and recommended to mercy;

James McGinty was found guilty of the arceny of two hogs, valued at thirty dollars, from Andrew Mellert.

The information against Jacob Rapst, preferred by John Christen, was quashed, as it did not set forth an indictable offense. The offence charged was that defendant had obstructed deponent's ancient light.

The jury were out in the case of Frank Roddy, charged by Emma Allice with assault and battery with intent to commit a rape.

Conrad Rosenbaugh, charged by Mary F. Stewart with assault and battery, was found guilty of simple assault.

Morris O'Connell, charged with assault and battery and indecent assault, by Mary Ann Gillingham, was acquitted, but ordered to pay three-fourths of the costs, the prosecutrix to pay the balance.

The case of Jeffrey Purcell, indicted for aggravated assault and battery on Edward Lane, was compromised by defendant paying the costs.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of A. Carrier vs. the Real Estate Savings Bank and F. L. Carrier vs. the same, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff in each case for $239 43.

Barton & Keeny vs. Robert Young. Action in replevin to recover horse found astray by a constable and sold by him at public sale.

The case of Bristin Wall vs. James Wall, action of ejectment, taken up, is still on trial.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

The case of Jess. Reed and J. K. Lanahan vs. T. F. Ewing is on trial.

Also, that of James Reed et. ux. vs. Azilla Taylor. This is an action for damages for malicious prosecution.

For some reason no trial list was made out for this court last evening.

The following are the numbers of the cases set down for trial to-day. 84, 69, 148, 133, 137, 157, 158, 162, 164, 167, 176 and 185.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

James S. Elliott was tried for assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, on oath of Grizzela W. Hill. A verdict of not guilty was rendered, and the prosecutrix ordered to pay the costs.

Tony Snyder was convicted of felonious assault and battery, on oath of George Banantine.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of Thomas Sinclair, for adultery.

The case of C. W. Provost, William Provost, Samuel Stewart, W. C. Stewart and Wright Provost, cross-suits for assault and battery, was taken up, and is now on trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The jury is out in the case of Barton & Keeny vs. Robert Young.

The case of Brisbin Wall vs. James Wall is on trial.

John E. Kuhn, on motion of James I. Kuhn, was admitted to practice in the county courts.

In the case of Isaac Stern vs. L. Bohn, an action to recover on a book account, a verdict was rendered for plaintiff for forty-seven dollars and seventy-one cents.

District Court—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Anshutz & Co. vs. Bothwell et al., the jury is out.

Dalzell & Durning vs. Leopold Bauer. Action on a contract for lumber. Jury out.

W. L. Sloan, Esq., was admitted to practice in this court.

The case of Philip Swinderman vs. Peter Bolster, executor of Augustus Willman, is on trial.

Kate C. Roberts et al. vs. Co-operative Life Insurance Company; on trial.

MENDES COHEN, ESQ., President of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, is in the city. He will remain here about a month.

RAILROAD SPEED.

This is an appellation to which the well known firm of Messrs. C. Coleman & Son, wagon manufacturers on Marion avenue, Allegheny are justly entitled, considering the rapidity and promptness with which they fill their orders. This firm have such facilties at their command, that their heavy customers are surprised at the short time required by them to fill extensive orders, and already this accounts for their large and rapidly increasing business. The vehicles manufactured by this firm are highly recommended by all who have purchased them. W

DON'T WAIT FOR A COLD to go away of itself, for your throat and lungs may become so irritated and inflamed from the accompanying cough, that Bronchitis or Consumption may set in before you are conscious of danger. Rather get clear of your Cold at once by using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a good remedy for loosening a cough and promoting expectoration, as well as for healing and strengthening the surface of the throat and lungs. Sold everywhere. WSM&W

Finance and Trade.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	111¼
U. S. Sixes, 1881	116
U. S. Sixes, 1881 (coupons)	116¼
Five-Twenties, 1862	102¾
Five-Twenties, 1864	114¾
Five-Twenties, 1865	115¼
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	115¼
Five-Twenties, 1867	116¼
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	116
Ten-Forties	111½
Ten-Forties (Coupons)	112
Currency Sixes	113½
New Five Per Cents	112¾

STOCKS.

Pacific Mail	43½
St. Paul	47¼
St. Paul preferred	72¾
Ohio and Mississippi	22¾
Michigan Southern	87
Union Pacific	31½
Illinois Central	53¾
C. C. and I. C.	28½
New York Central	100
Western Union	76½
Erie	47¾
Northwest common	80¾
Northwest common preferred	73
Rock Island	104½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	96
Harlem	118½
B. H. and E.	33½

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, January 8, 1874.

REMARKS—The general markets are mecoving along steadily, presenting nothing very new or important. The weather for some days past has been very unfavorable for outdoor transactions, hence trade has to a certain extent been neglected. Our rivers are again at flood height and the coal fleet has departed, consisting of several millions of bushels, destined for the lower cities. Produce—The market contains an abundant supply of the various articles that come under this heading. Flour—The market has ruled steady for some time and dealers report a good local demand and some inquiry for shipment. The mills are running to their full capacity. Wheat is scarce at the advance we have before noted. The mills are purchasing all the good lots on arrival at current rates. Bacon—The market was steady with a good demand and leading dealers are making extensive preparations for meeting the wants of the community during the coming season.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received since our last:

Flour, bbls	365	Apples, bbls	197
Corn, sks	304	Wheat sks	1,020
Barley, sks	1,374	Butter, kgs	26
Cheese, bxs	—	Oats, sks	1,078
Rye, sks	510	Bacon, tcs	—
Bacon, pcs	—	Potatoes, bush.	125

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store in a jobbing way the usual advance is obtained:

APPLES—The receipts for some time past have been light, the supply being barely sufficient to meet the wants of the trade; good sound fruit was firm, with sales of common to prime at $2 50@3 50; choice $3 75@4 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—There has been a falling off in the receipts; we note sales at 65@75c per gallon.

ASHES—Are dull, and prices very uncertain.

ALES—Dealers report a good trade demand. The card rates are: India ale $11; Porter $10, XX ale $10 00; X ale $8 00@9 per barrel, half barrels in the same proportion. Bass English ale in good supply; prices unchanged.

BAGGING—The supply in the market is considered ample for all ordinary purposes; we quote Penn mill two bushel 35c; two half bushel 42c; three bushel 50c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Very dull; prices declined; with sales at 3¾@4c per pound.

BEANS—We have to report a dull market, with a supply in excess of the demand; sales were made at $2 00@2 50 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Market quiet; with sales at 28@30c per pound.

BROOM CORN—Market fairly supplied; we note sales in a regular way; red and red topped 5½@6½c; green 7½@8½c; hurl 9@10c per pound.

BUTTER—As before noted there was a good demand for choice roll for family use; previous prices have been steadily maintained, viz: 28@31c; fair to medium 18@25c; common dull and neglected.

CARBON OIL—The market was a shade firmer; the advance in the raw material having stimulated holders who are asking 11½c free in cars at works.

CHEESE—The falling off in receipts have strengthened the confidence of holders; the rates are New York goshen 15@15½c; Ohio factory 14½@15c; young America 18c; nutmeg 17c; sweitzer 16@16½c per lb.

COKE—The market remains dull; prices have undergone no change; we quote by the car load delivered at $3 25@3 50 per ton.

CRANBERRIES—Market well supplied; we note sales at $10@12 50 per barrel; $3 50@4 00 per box.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Market quiet; the card rates are $7 50@8 00 per case.

DRESSED HOGS—Are firm with a good local demand at 6@6½c per lb.

EGGS—Are coming in more freely with sales at 28@30c.

FLOUR—We can report a steady local demand, particularly for favorite brands as follows: Spring wheat $7@7 50; red winter wheat $7 75@8 00; white wheat $8@9 75. Rye flour $5 25@5 50.

GRAIN—The receipts of grain have been very much restricted latterly; market very firm with a good demand. Wheat red winter $1 57@1 60; amber $1 63@1 65; white $1 68@1 70. Oats are in fair demand with sales of mixed at 51c; white 53c. Corn, ear scarce and sells readily at quotations 67@70c; old shelled held firmly at 73@75c; dealers complain of low prices. Rye steady with sales at 90@95c. Barley is unchanged at $1 25@1 45.

GROCERIES—The demand for some days past has been principally of a local description; dealers report trade steadily increasing in volume. Coffee is held firmly, no decline being anticipated for the present. The stock in first hands is a light one. Sugars have an upward tendency. Particularly refined molasses and syrups are looking up. The card rates are:

Coffee—Choice Rio 31@32c; good to prime 30@13c; fair 28@30c; Roasted one-pound packages 34c; loose 33½c.

Sugars—Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 11@11¼c; A 10¾c; B 10¾c; Ex. C 10¼c; Circle C 10c; Franklin Extra C 9½c; Franklin No. 2 Extra C 9c; Yellow Sugars 8@9c, as to quality.

Molasses—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 75c; fair to prime old 65@70c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 70c; sugar drips 60c; amber 60@65c; lower grades 35@40c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9c; Patna 8½c; Rangoon 7¾@8c.

Oat Meal—Per keg $4 50; per bbl $8 50.

Pearl barley, Nos. 3 and 4 6¾c per lb.

Spices—Green pepper 28c; grain allspice 20c; whole cloves 45c; cassia 40c; nutmegs $1 35; ground spices in 6lb cans, mustard 38c; allspice 25c; cinnamon 55c; ginger 30c; cloves 45c; Cayenne pepper 55c; white pepper 65c.

Candles—Mould candles 12c; sterine 14c; star do 19c per lb.

HAY—The market was dull; the supply of baled being ample sales ranged from $18@23 per ton.

HOMINY—Market steady with sales at 50@5 per bbl.

ONIONS—Held firmly at $6@7 per bbl.

POTATOES—The market is not so firm; sales of fine peach blows now reported at $1 12@1 15 by the car load.

POULTRY—Dull; prices uncertain.

PROVISIONS—The cards are: Hams 12½c; shoulders 9½c; plain 8½c; breakfast bacon 11½c; dried beef 15½c; beef tongues $7 50 per dozen; mess pork $16 75; rib sides 9c; short rib 9½c; clear 10c; ham sausage 10c. Lard, tierces 9¾c; half bbls. 10¼c; buckets 10¾c; per lb.

SEEDS—Steady; flaxseed $1 85@1 90 per bushel.

SALT—Sales by the car load $1 60; in a jobbing way $1 80 per bbl.

WHISKY—Sales high wines $1@102 per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, January 8, 1874.

REMARKS—The firmness that has ruled the oil market for the past three days continues. Prices in the oil regions are steadily advancing at all the leading points. The present outlook is a favorable one for producers. The good time is evidently drawing near. Below will be found all the information we could ascertain.

CRUDE.

Firmness was the ruling feature of the market with a further advance. Following were the sales made at

PARKER'S.

500 bbls	Union	$1 12½
1,000 do	do	1 15
1,000 do	do	1 20
1,000 do	do	1 22½
2,000 do	United	1 07½
1,000 do	do	1 10
2,000 do	do	1 12½

Later in the day Union was held at $1 55 per barrel.

For prices at other points in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was a firm one and holders were asking 11¾c free on cars at works.

Philadelphia—Spot 13¼c; February 13½@13¾@14c, advancing.

New York—Market quiet at 13¾c; high test 14c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market firm; we note sales of City at $1 90; Country, $1 80@1 85.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, January 7.—The Herald says; The petroleum markets are firm, closing with a still further tendency to advance. On the upper road the market was irregular and closed firm at $1 35@1 37½. The market at Oil City is quoted at $1 25@1 30. At Parker's the market was held at $1 07½@1 12½ for United and $1 15@1 22½ for Union. The home refined market held at 5½c in bulk and 10½c in barrels. Following were the sales:

UPPER ROAD.

1,500 bbls	spot	1 35
2,000 do	do	1 37½

OIL CITY.

1,000 bbls	spot	$1 30

PARKER'S.

2,000 do	United	1 07½
1,000 do	do	1 10
2,000 do	do	1 12½
500 do	Union	1 15
1,000 do	do	1 20
1,000 do	do	1 22½

NEW YORK January 7.—Closing of the 6th. Crude in bulk held stronger at 5½ bid; 5¾c asked. Refined quiet and steady at 13¾c. The sales embrace 2,800 bbls high test at 14c. Cases 18½c. Naptha 8¼c. Philadelphia delivery—Market quiet; refined 13¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7.—Spot 13¾c February 13½@13¾c; March 13¾@14c; prices nominal and nothing doing. Sales of crude in bulk at 5c; bbls 9¾c. Cases 18c.

PARKER'S LANDING, January 7.—Market quiet and firm at $1 07½@1 22.

ROUSEVILLE, January 7.—Market firm at $1 05@1 10.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 7.—Market firm; sales at $1 08 and quoted at $1 10.

TIDIOUTE, January 7.—Market firmer at at 95@97½c.

TITUSVILLE, January 7.—Market firmer at $1 40, and not much doing.

OIL CITY, January 7.—Market quiet and dull at $1 25.

COTTON GOODS.

The following are the prices as reported by Kennedy, Childs & Co.:

Penn Mill, A No 1, 4-4 sheetings	11½	Penn Mill 2½ bush bags	42
Nonatoo, 4-4 sheeting	11	Penn Mill, 5 bush	50
Pittsburgh Family 4-4 sheeting	10½	White Carpetchain fine	33
Manista B, 8no, 4-4 sheeting	10	Colored carpet ch'n	40
Cotton Batting	16	Penn Mill 2 bush bags	35
Cotton Twine	33		

ALLEGHENY LIVESTOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Jan. 8, 1873.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle this week by the different railroads centering at the Union Stock Yards was thirty-eight cars or, counting twenty head to the car, seven hundred and sixty head. In addition to the above there was one drove from East Liberty and small droves from Washington, Beaver, Butler, Mercer and Lawrence counties, sufficient in all to make in the neighborhood of one thousand head as the total offerings, just about double the number that was offered last week. In quality the cattle generally were of the medium and lower grades, with a sprinkling of prime and extra stock. The market opened about seven o'clock and for prime cattle ruled even and steady from the commencement to the close. Prices, compared with last week, were about the same, some stock selling as high as $7 25 per cwt. The principal part of the prime stock sold at $6 50@7 00 per cwt. The offerings of common grades were in excess of the demand and sold rather slow from the opening to the close. Prices ruled a shade lower than last week, but still the market, barring the slowness, was considered a fair one. Very few drovers went away grumbling. All of them expecting a very heavy run of cattle as a consequence of the ending of the engineers strike, but were agreeably disappointed, very few cattle being left over unsold. Following are the prices current:

PRICES.

Extra fancy steers	$6 75@7 10
Prime	6 25@6 50
Fair	5 75@6 00
Good	5 25@5 50
Medium	4 75@5 00
Common	4 25@4 50
Bulls	2 75@4 50

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs this week were light and in quality rather common. A few small lots, held by transient dealers, were wholesaled to the regular drovers and the market opened with about all the stock in the hands of regular dealers. Trade opened slow and continued so until the close. Prices, compared with those of last week, were about the same, viz: $6 25 for prime tops down to $5 50 for common.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep this week was fair, amounting to some five hundred head. In point of quality the offerings were medium and common grades with a sprinkling of extra. One lot of 45 head of prime and extra stock, averaging 125 lbs, sold at $6 50 per cwt. Good sheep were in fair demand; common dull; extra 100 lbs sold at $6 00; common as low as $3 75. Some inferior stock was left over unsold.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Jan. 8, 1873.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle this week so far have been fair and in quality a variety of kinds, from the most common descriptions to the best of fat cattle. The attendance of buyers was fair, their being a good many from the country besides the regular dealers. The sales, however, were not large. There was a difference of opinion among dealers as compared with last week. Prices were from 37 to 50c per cwt lower at this writing. The prospect was not favorable, in fact correct figures were very difficult to obtain. Prices that were going one day were no criterion of what they would be the next.

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, fine and smooth	6 25@6 50
Extra 1,300 do	5 80@6 00
Prime 1,200 do	5 50@5 75
Prime 1,100 do	4 50@5 00
Fair 1,000 do	4 50@5 00
Medium to fair	4 00@4 25
Common	2 75@3 37

HOGS.

The run of hogs was good and the quality of the offerings only fair. The advices from the East, more particularly New York, were unfavorable to holders and the decline in Yorkers is ½@¾c since our last report. Trade continues slow, buyers taking only sufficient for immediate wants. The market closed dull at the following

PRICES:

Extra Philadelphia	$5 80
Prime do	5 70@5 75
Yorkers	5 00@5 25
mixed	5 40@5 60

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was a fair one, and one bunch of prime 105 lb seep sold at 6c. The receipts are increasing and the feeling is not so good. The differend grades are held at the following

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs fine wool	$5 75
do 95 lbs do do	5 50
do 90 lbs do do	5 25@5 35
Prime 85 lbs do do	5 00

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, January 7.—Money was easy at 5 and 6 per cent. Sterling heavy at $4 81½ for sixty days, and $4 85½ for sight. Custom receipts, $214,000.

Gold closed strong at 111¼ after selling at 110¾. Loans were made at 1-32, 7, 6, 5 and 7 per cent gold. Treasury disbursements $1,000,000. Clearings $41,000,000. Governments quiet and steady. State bonds dull.

Stocks buoyant, advancing from ½ to 2½ per cent. The strongest stocks were Pacific Mail, Wabash, St. Paul, Lake Shore, C. C. & I. C. and Western Union and Northwest common. The market closed active and strong at the highest figures of the day. Sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 138,000 shares, of which 12,000 were Western Union, 15,000 Union Pacific, 11,000 Wabash, 32,000 Pacific Mail, 4,000 Ohios, 18,000 St. Paul, 23,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 C. C. & I. C. and 6,000 Northwest.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, January 7.—Cotton steady uplands 18½; futures closed firm; sales 16,400 bales January at 15½@16 9-16; February 16@16 1-32; March 16 9-16@16 9-32; April 16 15-16@16 31-32; May 17⅜@17 7-16; June 17⅜@17⅝. Flour higher; receipts 9,000 barrels at $6 00@6 50 for superfine; western and state $6 90@7 20; common to good $7 25@7 75; good to choice $7 75@8 25; choice white wheat extra $6 95@8 50; extra Ohio $7 00@11 00. St. Louis rye flour firm. Corn meal scarce and firm. Whisky dull at $1 00. Wheat less active and unchanged; receipts 104,000 bushels. Rye quiet. Barley scarce and firmer; Canada West $1 72½ Corn moderate; receipts 21,000 at 80c for western mixed store; 80@83½c new western mixed afloat; 81c new white western afloat. Oats quiet; receipts 32,000. Hay and hops steady. Coffee very firm and quiet. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses firm. Petroleum quiet. Eggs dull. Leather is steady. Wool firm; 47@58c domestic fleece; 18@32c unwashed; 27@50c pulled. Provisions firm. $16 50@16 75 new mess. Beef quiet. Middles steady; 8¼c long clear; 8½c short clear. Lard weak; 9¼c prime steam. Butter firm. Cheese steady.

DRY GOODS.

The continued stormy weather paralyzed business to-day. The market for cotton goods was quiet and prices rule steady for all staple goods wide. Brown sheetings very scarce and sold ahead. Bleached sheetings scarce. Oxford prints jobbing at 5½c and Rock Mills 6¼c. Woolens quiet. White organdie muslins in improved request.

BOSTON, January 7.—Wool continues quiet, with but few transactions. Fleece wool is held quite firm. Sales of double extra and treble extra Ohio and Pennsylvania at 55@60c. Medium and extra Ohio 52@55c. Wisconsin and Michigan fleece 50@53c. Pulled wool scarce and firm. Superfine and extra 40@55c. Very choice superfine 60c. Combing and delaine fleeces 55@60c.

BALTIMORE, January 7.—Flour active and strong. Wheat higher; choice white $1 85@1 90; amber $1 87@1 90. Corn firm and scarce; mixed western 80c. Oats steady. Rye firm. Provisions very strong and higher; stock light. Mess pork $16 50. Bulk shoulders 6½@6¾c; clear rib sides 8@8¼c. Bacon shoulders 7¾@8c; clear rib sides 9c.. Lard 9@9¼c. Butter firm and unchanged. Coffee unchanged but very strong. Whisky firmer at 98c@1 00.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, January 8.—Consols for money 92½; account 91¾@92⅛; 5-20s, '65, 107¼; do '67, 107¼; 10-40s, 105½; new 5s, 103¼; New York Central 92½; Erie, 42¾; preferred 69.

The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3½ per cent. or one below the Bank of England rate. It is the general opinion on the Stock Exchange that the bank rate will be reduced to-morrow.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was 12,000 pounds sterling.

Spirits Petroleum 11@11¼d. Linseed Oil 29s.

PARIS, January 7.—Rentes 58 francs 65 centimes.

FRANKFORT, January 7.—5-20s 92, 97½.

LIVERPOOL, January 7.—Cotton steadier; middling upland 8 3-8d; Orleans 8½c; sales of 15,000 bales; American 9,000; speculation and export 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet; California white wheat, average 12s 10d@14s; Club 14s@14s 3d; red western 12s 4d @12s 10d; red winter 12s 4d@12s 4d. Pork 67s6d. Lard 41s 6d; Cheese 65s. Turpentine 30s 6d. Beef 87s. Refined Petroleum 12¾@14. Flour 28s@2s 6d. Corn 38s. Tallow 39s. Cumberland middles 41s; short middles 38s. Refined Petroleum 12d. Linseed Oil 31s.

ANTWERP, January 7.—Refined Petroleum 28½f.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Jan. 8, 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists.

Acetic	lb	16 @ 20	
Citric	lb	51 @ 53	
Oxalic	lb	25 @ 29	
Sulph.	lb	3½	
Tartaric	lb	55 @ 58	
Alcohol, Aloes.	gal	2 00 @ 2 20	
Aloes. Cape	lb	20	
Socot.	lb	75	
Am Carb	lb	25 @ 28	
—Aqua	lb	11 @ 13	
Annotta	lb	65 @ 90	
Ashes —Soda	lb	4½@ 5½	
Bal. Copa	lb	1 05 @1 10	
Bay Rum, Black	gal	3 25 @3 50	
Cassia	lb	38 @ 40	
Cinch Red	lb	30 @1 40	
Cinch Pale	lb	80 @ 85	
Cinch Com	lb	26 @ 40	
Black Lead American	lb	5 @ 6	
East India	lb	11 @ 12	
German	lb	7 @ 9	
Blue Mass	lb	96	
Blue Vit	lb	13@14½	
Borax re	lb	20 @ 24	
Brims roll —Flor Sul	lb	4½@ 5½	
Calomel A	lb	5 @ 6	
—English	lb	1 80	
Camp ref	lb	2 40	
Canthar's	lb	54 @ 37	
Cham. Ger.	lb	2 12	
—Roman	lb	60	
Chloroform	lb	1 12 @1 28	
Cloves	lb	@ 47	
Cochineal	lb	80 @ 90	
Con lye case	?	7 75 @8 00	
Copperas	lb	2 @ 3	
Cream Tar	lb	46 @ 49	
Cubebs	lb	18 @ 20	
Cudbear	lb	25 @ 35	
Emery En.	lb	10 @ 12	
Et. Nit sps	lb	40 @ 44	
Sulph	lb	65 @ 70	
Ext Logw	lb	10½@ 11	
—Liq Uzia	lb	45 @ 50	
Italian	lb	50 @ 52	
—Sicily	lb	@ 25	
Fustic	lb	3 @ 4	
Galls Ale	lb	@ 33	
Gum Arabic sts	lb	30 @ 40	
" White	lb	50 @ 60	
Myrrh T'k	lb	55	
Shellac	lb	65 @ 75	
Prag s'rts	lb	45 @ 60	
" Flake	lb	1 00 @1 10	
Hoffm's A	lb	@ 45	
Indigo Ma	lb	1 00 @1 20	
—Span fl't	lb	1 10 @1 25	
Iodine res	lb	8 00	
Junip Ber	lb	7 @ 9	
Logwood	lb	2½@ 3½	
Mace	lb	@1 60	
Madder	lb	17 @ 19	
Magne cal	lb	80 @1 00	
—Carb	lb	75 @ 80	
Manna S F	lb	@ 60	
Morph sul	lb	5 60 @5 90	
Nutm No 1	lb	1 40	
Oil Bergamot	lb	25 @5 50	
—Castor	lb	23 @ 24	
—Cinnam'n	lb	2 70	
—Cloves	lb	30 @3 50	
Oil Cod liver	gal	2 00 @2 50	
Lemon	lb	5 20	
Linseed, gal		95 @1 00	
Neats F, gal		1 00 @1 50	
Olive, —quarts, doz	gal	1 75 @2 00	
—pints, doz		6 25@10 00	
Origan		2 25 @3 50	
Peppermt	lb	70 @1 20	
Rosemary	lb	54 @4 75	
Sassafras	lb	1 00 @1 50	
Sperm, gal	lb	75 @1 00	
Tanners, gal		2 10 @2 20	
Whale, gal		68 @ 73	
Winter'n		88 @ 95	
Opium Ty	lb	5 @ 5 75	
Pl Paris, bbl	lb	4 00 @4 50	
Potass. Bichrom	lb	25	
Chlorate	lb	46 @ 48	
Iodide	lb	5 25 @5 50	
Prussiate	lb	45@ 45½	
Quin sulp	lb	2 65 @2 75	
Rosin	lb	5 50 @6 50	
—Root Gentian	lb	@ 12	
Ginger E I	lb	@ 18	
—Jamca	lb	@ 33	
Ipecac pow	lb	@1 98	
Jalap pow	lb	@ 90	
Liquorice	lb	14 @ 17	
Rhub E I	lb	1 25 @1 50	
Sars Hon	lb	56	
Senega	lb	1 25	
Valeri En	lb	38 @ 40	
" Germ	lb	25 @ 28	
Sal Ammo	lb	13 @ 15	
—Epsom	lb	3 @ 5	
—Soda	lb	3½@ 4	
Seed, Canary	lb	6½@ 7½	
Hemp	lb	7½@ 8½	
Cardamn	lb	2 50 @2 90	
Mustard	lb	12 @ 15	
Sweet Al	lb	22	
" " In	lb	22	
Tin da			
Blue ato	lb	7½@ 8	
Soap Cast	lb	12½@ 16	
—Cast wh	lb	18 @ 23	
Sugar L'd	lb	22 @ 24	
Turp sps, Varnish.	gal	52 @ 58	
Copal,	gal	1 50 @2 00	
Japan,	gal	80 @1 30	
Damar,	gal	1 60 @1 80	
Ve Red	lb	2½@ 4½	

FAMILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Jan. 8, 1874.

MEATS.

Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	20c
Beef, round steak, ₱ lb	18c
Fresh mutton, ₱ lb	10@12c
Fresh lamb, ₱ lb	10@12c
Fresh veal, ₱ lb	10@12c
Fresh pork, ₱ lb	12@15c
Corned beef, ₱ lb	10c
Ham, ₱ lb	18c
Pickled pork, ₱ lb	10c
Dried beef, ₱ lb	20c
Breakfast bacon, ₱ lb	14@16c
Sausage meat, ₱ lb	12½c

FISH.

Lake fish. ₱ lb	10 c

POULTRY.

Chickens, per pair	60@70c
Ducks, per pair	$1 00
Turkeys	$1 00@2 00

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Apples, per half peck	20@25c
Lemons, ₱ dozen	25@50c
Oranges, ₱ dozen	60@75c
Malaga Grapes	35c
Grapes, ₱ lb	10@12c
Cranberries, per quart	20c

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per half peck	15c
Sweet potatoes, per half peck	30c
Turnips, per half peck	15c
Carrots, per bunch	5c
Onions, per half peck	30c
Lettuce, per head	5c
Beets, per bunch	6c
Radishes, per bunch	5c
Squashes, each	25c
Cabbages, per head	5@15c
Lima Beans per quart	20
Parsnips, ₱ bunch	10c
Celery, 3 bunches	25c

BUTTER.

Prime to choice yellow print, per lb	40@45c
Choice yellow roll, per lb	30@35c
Ordinary to good do, per lb	20@25c
Cheese, per lb	20c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	35c

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Jan. 8, 1874.

Manufacturers' rivised price list of wrought iron pipe, adopted September 9, 1873:

Inside diameter. Inches.	Plain Iron pipe. Per foot.	Galvanized pipe. Per foot.	Weight of pipe. Per foot.
BUTT ELDED.			
⅛	10	22	24
¼	10	22	42
⅜	12	22	56
½	15	24	85
¾	20	32	1 12
1	29	45	1 67
1¼	39	60	2 25
1½	50	85	2 69
LAP WELDED.			
2	70	1 15	3 66
2½	1 10	1 80	5 77
3	1 50	2 30	7 54
3½	1 85	3 00	9 05
4	2 50	3 50	10 72
4½	2 75	4 00	12 40
5	3 20	4 75	14 56
6	4 50	6 00	18 77
7	6 00	.....	23 41
8	7 00	.....	28 35
9	10 00	....	
10	12 00	....	40 64

Terms, net cash. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. Liberal discount to the trade.

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Jan. 8, 1874.

Braziers' Copper, over 12 lb sheets, (or 1 lb to square foot)	₱ lb net cash. 35c
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	33c
All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot and under	41c
Circles Copper, less than 84 inches diameter	38c
Circles Copper, 84 inches diameter and over	33c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	35c
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 48 inches) over 12 oz	38c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts	35c